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CORRESPONDENCE

BETWEEN THE

SECRETARY OF STATE AND CHINESE MINISTER,

CONCERNING

The negotiation of a convention between the United States and China, excluding the immigration of Chinese laborers.

MARCH 19, 1888.—Ordered to be printed in confidence for the use of the Senate.

LIST OF INCLOSURES.

1. Mr. Cheng Tsao Ju to Mr. Bayard (with inclosures), April 5, 1886.
2. Mr. Chang Yen Hoon to Mr. Bayard (with inclosure), August 11, 1886.
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7. Mr. Chang Yen Hoon to Mr. Bayard, January 30, 1888.
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9. Mr. Chang Yen Hoon to Mr. Bayard (with inclosure), March 3, 1888.

No. 1.

Mr. Cheng Tsao Ju to Mr. Bayard.

CHINESE LEGATION,
Washington, D. C., April 5, 1886. (Received April 5.)

SIR: On the 30th of November last, in execution of a painful duty, I have the honor to bring to your attention the lawless and violent occurrences at Rock Springs, in the Federal Territory of Wyoming, to submit to you a statement of the loss of lives, the murdering of Chinese subjects, and destruction of their property as the result of these lawless acts, and to ask for protection and indemnification to the Chinese subjects and the punishment of the violators of the laws of the United States and of solemn treaties.

In further discharge of my duty, I regret to be compelled to bring officially to your notice additional and similar lawless aggressions upon peaceful and unoffending subjects of China, attended on the part of the latter with the loss of lives, cruel and inhuman bodily treatment, banishment from their homes, and the destruction of their property.

From the official report of the imperial consul-general at San Francisco, sent herewith, marked Inclosure No. 1, confirmed by the news published in the public newspapers of the country, it appears that on the 7th of September of last year a number of Chinese who were employed

in picking hops in Squak Valley, King County, in the Federal Territory of Washington, were suddenly and without warning attacked in the night-time while in bed by a band of lawless residents of said locality with fire-arms and other murderous weapons. As a result of this lawless and riotous assault three Chinese were killed, four others wounded, their tents set on fire, and every article of their property was burned or stolen. A list of the names of the killed and wounded, and an estimate of the property loses, amounting to $535.65, are appended to the report of the consul-general.

By a further report of the same consul-general, inclosed herewith, marked No. 2, it is shown that on the 11th of September, 1885, a number of American citizens masked and riotously assembled attacked the Chinese subjects peaceably employed in lawful labor at Coal Creek mine, in King County, in the Federal Territory of Washington, and by force and violence compelled the said Chinese to flee from their homes for their lives, set fire to and burned their houses and tents, and destroyed or plundered all their property and personal effects. A detailed statement of the circumstances attending this riotous and lawless event, and the property losses occasioned thereby, estimated at $4,054.88, are also attached.

As one of the concurrent acts of the Knights of Labor and other organized bands who instigated and perpetrated the massacre, arson, and robbery at Rock Springs, Wyo., on September 2, 1885, as set forth in my note of November 30 last, the Chinese laborers who were employed in the coal mine at Almy, near Evanston, in the Federal Territory of Wyoming, were compelled by the threats of violence of the rioters to abandon their homes at Almy and fly to Evanston for the protection of their lives, leaving behind them their tents, clothes, and other household effects.

On the 9th of September, being asked by the officers of the company to go to work at Rock Springs, these Chinese residents of Almy returned to their homes and found them plundered of all their goods. It appears that upon reporting the facts to the officers of the mining company in which they were employed, these officers secured the arrest by the local authorities of seven of the rioters charged with the robbery, and that after paying each a fine of $25 the offenders were released. The plundered Chinese were left without either clothes or food and exposed to suffer cold and hunger. A report of this affair has been made by the consul at New York, who was sent by this legation to investigate the Rock Springs massacre, and his report, with a statement of the property losses attached, fixed at $6,064.70, is herewith transmitted, marked Inclosure No. 3.

The consul-general at San Francisco has also reported that on the 16th of September of last year five Chinese subjects resident at Orifino, a mining valley in the Federal Territory of Idaho, were arrested in a summary manner under the supposed pretext that they were in some way implicated in the murder of a white man named Fraser who was found dead, the murderer being unknown. It does not appear that the arrest of the Chinese was by virtue of any legal warrant, or either preceded or followed by any judicial investigation, but on the contrary the Chinese were deprived of the benefit of legal counsel or any communication with their own countrymen, and were placed in prison and closely guarded. Two days afterwards a band of men took the five Chinese from prison with the declared intention of escorting them to the court for trial; but, having taken them 3 miles away from Orifino, put them all to death by hanging.

The report of the consul-general on the subject is herewith inclosed, marked No. 4.

For some time previous to October of last year a few hundred Chinese subjects had been living peaceably at Tacoma, in the Federal Territory of Washington, engaged in legitimate business as merchants, artisans, and laborers. In that month the native citizens of Tacoma formed an unlawful organization to expel the Chinese from that locality, and gave them notice that they must leave by the 1st of November.

On the 3d of November, 1885, a riotous and lawless band of several hundred white men, most of them with fire-arms, and headed by the city mayor, by threats, violence, and force compelled all the Chinese residents against their will to go on a train of railroad cars prepared for the purpose, promising to give them free transportation to Portland, in the State of Oregon. Those who refused to go were seized and placed on the train by force. Most of them who had money or valuable effects were robbed by the rioters before their departure. When the train had gone a distance of about 8 miles from Tacoma the Chinese were driven by the mob from the train, just as night was coming on and in the rain, with scanty clothing, cold, and hungry. Here they were taken charge of by part of the mob on horseback with guns and other arms, and forced to march on foot through the wilderness. If any looked back or walked slowly whips were used to hasten their speed, no rest being given even to those who were sick. When they had been forced in this cruel and inhuman manner a distance which the lawless men regarded as sufficiently far from Tacoma, they were abandoned in the wilderness tired and famishing, with no protection from the rain and cold.

Those of them who had been able to conceal their money from the mob took the passing train to Portland, but the remainder were compelled to stay in the wilderness and suffer until their countrymen at the latter place, informed of their sad lot, made a contribution and brought them by railroad to Portland. The telegrams from Tacoma, two days after this event, reported that most of the goods left in the Chinese stores were burned and destroyed. It appears that twenty-seven of the rioters, including the mayor, were arrested some two weeks after the occurrence, but they have all been bailed out and no punishment has as yet been inflicted upon them.

The report which the consul-general at San Francisco transmits, of which a copy is inclosed, marked No. 5, shows that the property losses inflicted by the mob on the Chinese by the expulsion from their houses, in clothing and personal effects robbed, stores burned, and tools and other property destroyed by fire, have not yet been ascertained, but will be transmitted as soon as possible.

In view of the full presentation of the general subject in my note of November 30, I do not deem it necessary to weary your excellency with a restatement of the reasons which support my Government in its request and confident expectation that the Government of the United States will exert its authority and power to the utmost for the punishment of the persons guilty of these outrageous acts of murder, arson, robbery, and personal violence, and make full indemnification for the loss of life and property sustrained by the Chinese subjects. My Government is especially anxious that speedy and condign punishment may be inflicted upon the malefactors who have so inhumanly set at defiance the treaties with China and the laws of their own country. This is regarded as not only desirable for the vindication of justice, but absolutely necessary to deter other evil-doers from similar outrages.

It is not my intention at this time to discuss your note of the 18th ultimo, but I deem it proper to say that I regard the request which I now present as in consonance with the spirit manifested by his excellency the President, and yourself, to do all that lies within the power of the Executive to make effective the treaties, and to reciprocate the friendly conduct of China under similar circumstances, and to apply to the Federal Congress for further faculties in so far as they may in your judgment seem to be wanting under your system of Government.

With this opportunity I am gratified, Mr. Secretary, to again present the assurances, etc.

CHENG TSAO JU.

[Inclosure 1 in No. 1.]

MURDER AND ARSON AT SQUAK VALLEY, WASH.

Report of the Chinese consul-general at San Francisco, Cal.

[Translation.]

CHINESE CONSULATE-GENERAL,
San Francisco, October 20, 1885.

His excellency CHENG,
Imperial Chinese Legation, Washington, D. C.:

I have the honor to inform you that in Squak Valley, in the county of King, Wash., a number of Chinese were employed in picking hops on the hop farm of Wold Brothers, and were encamped upon said hop farm in tents, and that on September 7, 1885, at night, when these Chinese were in bed, a band of men rushed into the said tents, attacked the Chinese with fire-arms, and set fire to the tents, consuming every article contained therein.

As a result of this riot three Chinese were killed, viz: Woo Yin Sun, Hung Fong Way, and Mock Yut Ying, and three others seriously wounded, viz: Mon Gee, Ah Chow, and Lum Siang, while another by the name of Woo Chun Choy was slightly wounded.

I beg to inclose herewith for your consideration a list of the estimates of losses (amounting to $535.65) sustained by the said Chinese, and a copy of the evidence given by Mon Gee and Ah Chow, and sworn before John H. Mitchell, notary public in and for Washington Territory.

I am, your obedient servant,

OWYANG MING,
Consul-General at San Francisco.

The following is an estimate of losses sustained by Chinese on the hop farm of Wold Brothers, in Squak Valley, King County, Wash., from the burning of their tents, on the 7th of September, 1885, and of the expenses incurred both for the burying of the killed and the healing of the wounded:

Name.	Items.	Amount.
Woo Ying Sun (killed)	Property destroyed	$35.80
	Coffin	30.00
Hung Fong Way (killed)	Property destroyed	40.50
	Coffin	30.00
Mock Yut Ying (killed)	Property destroyed	44.10
	Coffin	30.00
Mon Gee (severely wounded)	Property destroyed	25.00
	Doctor's bill and medicine	178.00
Ah Chow (severely wounded)	Doctor's bill and medicine	40.00
Lum Siang (severely wounded)	Doctor's bill and medicine	57.00
Woo Chun Choy (slightly injured)	Property destroyed	25.25
Total		535.65

CHINESE CONSULATE-GENERAL,
San Francisco, November 24, 1885.

His excellency CHENG, etc.:

Referring to my dispatch of the 20th ultimo, I have the honor to inform you that I am now in receipt of a note, dated November 16, 1885, from Chun Yee Hee, Chinese merchant at Seattle, Wash., stating that seven persons connected with the riot at the hop farm in the county of King, Wash., on September 7, 1885, had been arrested immediately after the occurrence, and that three of them had been tried on three different times by the local authorities, who released them on the ground that these persons were not guilty.

I am, etc.,

OWYANG MING.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Territory of Washington, County of King, ss:

Mon Gee, being first duly sworn, upon oath deposes and says, that he is a native of the Chinese Empire and a citizen subject thereof, and now resides in the above-named county and Territory; that he has been a resident of the same for four years last past; that on the 7th day of September, 1885, affiant, together with a large number of other Chinese subjects, was engaged in picking hops upon the hop farm of Wold Brothers, in Squak Valley, in said county and Territory, having been employed for that work during the hop season of the year 1885; that affiant and other Chinese subjects were encamped upon said hop farm at said time in tents, in which they lived, and in which they had their camp supplies and stores; that on the said 7th day of September, 1885, he was the owner of the property and articles of goods described and set forth in the schedule statement attached hereto, and marked No. 5; that the value of said property upon said day amounted to $25; that on the said 7th day of September, 1885, said property and goods, being then in possession of affiant at the place aforesaid, in the tent where affiant then was, while the affiant and said other subjects, inmates of said tents, were in bed, having retired for the night, a band of men, composed of white men and Indians, armed with guns and revolvers, riotously assembled, came to said tents and, by force and violence, drove away the Chinese subjects in said tents, shooting into said tents, killing three of the Chinese inmates and seriously wounding this affiant and two other Chinese subjects, and compelling all other said Chinamen to flee for their lives; that affiant's tent was set on fire by said mob of rioters and burned and destroyed, together with all the property before mentioned, as set forth in the schedule statement aforesaid; that affiant was wounded at said time by two shots, one received in the left hip, the bullet lodging in the left thigh, where it still remains unextracted, and one received a little to the front of the right side and just above the abdomen, the bullet passing out through the lower part of the breast; that affiant has been ever since, and is now, dangerously ill from the effect of said wound, and was, and is now, obliged to have and procure the services of a physician, and has incurred expense in the procuring of necessary medicines used by him during said illness; that the statement of expense incurred for physician's services and medicines set forth in the schedule statement attached hereto and marked No. 5, hereinbefore referred to, is a true and correct statement of the amount of expense incurred by him in the procuring of physician's services and the necessary medicines; that the total amount of said expense, including cost of board during illness, set forth in said statement, is the sum of $178; that affiant has suffered loss and damage by the loss of his property so burned and destroyed as aforesaid in the sum of $25, and has suffered loss and damage by reason of the force and violence used upon him by the rioters aforesaid in the sum of $178; that affiant has not received any compensation from any source whatever for his said loss and damage, or any part thereof; that he hereby claims and demands of the United States Government payment of the sum of $203, as full compensation for his expense incurred and property lost as aforesaid; that the persons who so committed said acts of violence are unknown to affiant, and he has no means of ascertaining who they were, and therefore has no redress for damages in a personal action against any individual.

MON GEE.

Witnesses:
CHIN LIN CHENG.
JOHN H. MITCHELL.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 7th day of November, 1885.

JOHN H. MITCHELL,
Notary Public in and for Washington Territory.

No. 5.] SQUAK, KING COUNTY, WASH., *September* 7, 1885.

Mon Gee, wounded at Squak, King County, Wash., September 7, 1885:

2 bed sheets	$3.00
1 pair Chinese blankets	6.00
1 pair woolen blankets	8.00
1 pillow	1.00
1 pants and shirt	1.50
1 pair boots	6.50
Doctor's fees	120.00
Medicine	22.00
Board	16.00
Extra medical advice	10.00
	193.00
November 1, 1885, paid Dr. H. B. Bayley, extra service	10.00
Total	203.00

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Territory of Washington, County of King, ss:

Ah Chow, being first duly sworn, upon oath deposes and says, that he is a native of the Chinese Empire and a citizen subject thereof, and now resides in the above-named county and Territory; that he has been a resident of the same for six years last past; that he is about to depart and embark for China; that on the 7th day of September, 1885, affiant, together with a large number of other Chinese subjects, was engaged in picking hops on the hop farm of Wold Bros., in Squak Valley, in said county and Territory, having been employed for that work during the hop season of the year 1885; that affiant and said other Chinese subjects were encamped upon said hop farm at said time in tents, in which they lived and in which they had their camp supplies and stores. That on said 7th day of September, 1885, while affiant and said other Chinese subjects, inmates of said tents, were in bed, having retired for the night, a band of men, composed of white men and Indians, armed with guns and revolvers, riotously assembled, came to said tents and by force and violence drove away the Chinese subjects in said tents, shooting into said tents, killing three of the Chinese inmates and seriously wounding this affiant and two other Chinese subjects, and compelling all other said Chinese to flee for their lives. That affiant was wounded at said time by a shot received in the left hip, the bullet passing out through said hip. That affiant was dangerously ill for about the space of one month from the effect of said wounding, and was obliged to have and procure the service of a physician during that time, and incurred expense in the procuring of the necessary medicine used by him during said illness. That the statement of expenses incurred for physician's services and medicines set forth in the schedule statement attached hereto, and marked No. 4, is a true and correct statement of the amount of expense incurred by him in procuring of physician's services and the necessary medicines. That the total amount of said expense is the sum of $40, in which amount affiant has suffered loss and been damaged by reason of the force and violence used upon him by the rioters aforesaid. That affiant has not received any compensation from any source whatever for his said loss and damage, or any part thereof. That he hereby claims and demands of the United States Government payment of said sum as full compensation for his expenses incurred as aforesaid. That the persons who so committed said acts of violence are unknown to affiant and he has no means of ascertaining who they were, and therefore has no redress for damages in a personal action against any individual.

AH CHOW.

Witness:
CHIN LIN CHENG,
JOHN M. MITCHELL.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 7th day of November, 1885.

JOHN H. MITCHELL,
Notary Public in and for Washington Territory.

No. 4.] SQUAK, KING COUNTY, WASH., *September* 7, 1885.

Ah Chow, wounded at Squak, King County, Wash., September 7, 1885.

Doctor's fees	$30.00
Medicine	10.00
Total	40.00

[Inclosure 2 in No. 1.]

ATTACK AT COAL CREEK MINE, WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

Report of the Chinese Consul-General at San Francisco, Cal.

[Translation.]

CHINESE CONSULATE-GENERAL,
San Francisco, October 19, 1885.

His excellency CHENG, etc.:

SIR: Since I took charge of the duties of the consulate I have been informed that on the 11th of September, 1885, a number of American citizens suddenly came to the Coal Creek mine, situated about 20 miles from Seattle, Washington Territory, and belonging to the Improvement Company, and burned down all the houses of the Chinese laborers, with their clothes and other articles contained therein.

OWYANG MING,
Chinese Consul-General.

[Translation.]

CHINESE CONSULATE-GENERAL,
San Francisco, December 28, 1885.

His excellency CHENG, etc.:

SIR: I have the honor to submit to you a list of the estimates of losses, amounting to $4,054.88, sustained by forty-nine Chinese laborers, and by Wah Ning & Co., at the Coal Creek mine of the Improvement Company, and presented to me through the care of the Chinese merchant Chun Yee Her.

OWYANG MING,
Chinese Consul-General.

Know all men by these presents:

That we, the following and undersigned natives and citizen subjects of the Chinese Empire, now resident in the county of King and Territory of Washington, within the United States of America, to wit:

Ching Ing Poy, Mar Ling Hem, Chin Linn Quong, Chin Lee Gow, Liv Wee Sy, Chin Yu Log, Chin Poy Hug, Chin Wee Gam, Chin Gong Sing, Ty Mong Jung, Chin Chow Town, Chin Lung Gow, Chin Que Wee, Chin Don Quing, Chin Do Ong, Ying Ning, Lin Sing, Do Wong, Fong At, Fong Hey, Chin Lung Que, Lum Que Puck, Lin Ong Nong, Liv Mon Kong, Lee Tong Bow, Chin Bong Wong, Chin Lin Lock, Fet Que Nong, Ching Ing Boal, Chin Chang Lung, Voo Lum On, Chin Gee Sam, Lee Ah Gung, Lu Ah Back, Lee Won Gee, Chin Yike Gee, Ung Dick Wy, Zee Gee Guy, Ung Que Hen, Yong Fook Chong, Wong Que, Lung Que Gue, Chin Wing Bow, have respectively, we and each of us, constituted, made, and appointed, and by these presents we do respectively, each one of us, constitute, make, and appoint Gee Hee, Chinese merchant, now resident of said county and Territory, and doing business in the city of Seattle, to be our true and lawful attorney, and the true and lawful attorney of each of us, for us, and each of us, and in our names and that of each of us respectively, and to the use of each of us respectively, according to our own respective claims and demands, to ask, demand, sue for, levy, recover, and receive from the United States Government our respective claims and demands against said United States for the value of the articles of goods and property respectively belonging to and owned by us, and destroyed and burned on the 11th day of September, 1885, at the Coal Creek mine, in King County and Washington Territory, by a mob of masked men, riotously assembled for that purpose, which said property and goods and the respective values thereof are respectively set forth in our respective affidavits and claims heretofore made, the respective amounts of said claims, together with the respective numbers of schedules attached to our respective affidavits, being herein set opposite our respective names as follows, to wit:

Name.	Amount of claim.	Name.	Amount of claim.
Ching Ing Poy	$191.67	Lin Ong Nong	$24.75
Mar Ling Hem	51.90	Lin Mon Kong	77.50
Chin Linn Quong	55.75	Dee Tong Bow	20.75
Chin Lee Gow	46.45	Chin Bong Wong	114.70
Lin Wee Sy	46.90	Chin Lin Lock	30.15
Chin Yu Log	32.25	Fet Que Nong	22.62
Chin Poy Hug	57.15	Ching Ing Boal	25.80
Chin Wee Gam	38.05	Chin Chang Lung	108.15
Chin Gong Sing	40.75	Voo Lum On	31.10
Ty Mong Jung	60.90	Chin Gee Sam	66.25
Chin Chow Town	93.25	Lee Ah Gung	66.75
Chin Lung Gow	66.55	Lu Ah Back	26.25
Chin Que Wee	39.25	Lee Won Gee	21.10
Chin Don Quing	45.55	Ching Yike Gee	98.19
Chin Do Ong	62.40	Ung Dick Wy	28.75
Ying Ning	49.75	Zee Gee Guy	35.85
Lin Sing	57.55	Ung Que Hen	14.50
Do Wong	77.35	Yong Fook Chong	34.75
Fong At	21.50	Wong Que	24.75
Fong Hey	31.30	Lung Que Gue	46.65
Chin Lung Que	73.95	Chin Wing Bow	72.25
Lum Que Puck	87.80		

Giving and granting unto our said attorney by these presents our full and whole power, strength, and authority in and about the premises, to have, sue, and take all lawful ways and measures in our names and in the name of each of us respectively for the recovery of our respective claims, and upon the receipt of any such claims or sums of money due thereon, acquittances or other sufficient discharges, for us and each of us, and in our name and in the name of each of us, to make, seal, and deliver, and generally all and every other act and acts, thing and things, device and devices in the law whatsoever, needful and about the premises for us, or either of us, and in our name, or either of us, to do, execute, or perform, as largely and amply to all intents and purposes as we or either of us might or could do if personally present or as the matter special authority than is herein given, and attorneys, one or more, under him, for the purpose aforesaid, to make and constitute, and again at pleasure to revoke; ratifying, allowing, and holding for firm and effectual all and whatsoever our said attorney shall lawfully do in and about the premises on behalf of either of us by virtue hereof.

In witness whereof we have hereunto set our respective hands and seals this 7th day of November, 1885.

(Signatures in Chinese, with seal attached to each):

Ching Ing Poy, Mar Ling Hem, Cinn Linn Quong, Chin Lee Gow, Lin Wee Sy, Chin Yu Log, Chin Poy Hug, Chin We Gam, Chin Gong Sing, Ty Mong Yung, Chin Chow Town, Chin Lung Gow, Chin Que Wee, Chin Dow Quing, Chin Do Ong, Ying Ning, Lin Sing, Do Wong, Fong At, Fong Hey, Chin Lung Que, Lum Que Puck, Lin Ong Nong, Lin Mong Kong, Lee Tong Bow, Chin Bong Wong, Chin Lin Lock, Fet Que Nong, Ching Ing Boal, Ching Chang Lung, Voo Lum On, Chin Gee Sam, Lee Ah Gung, Lee Ah Back, Lee Won Gee, Ching Yike Gee, Ung Dick Wy, Zee Gee Gug, Ung Que Hen, Yong Fook Chong, Wong Que, Lung Que Gue, Chin Wing Bow.

Witnesses:

CHIN LIN CHANG.
JOHN H. MITCHELL.

TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON, *County of King, ss:*

On this 7th day of November, 1885, before me, John H. Mitchell, a notary public in and for King County and Washington Territory, personally appeared Ching Ing Poy, Mar Ling Hem, Chinn Linn Quong, Chin Lee Gow, Lin Wee Sy, Chin Yu Log, Chin Poy Hug, Chin Wee Gam, Chin Gong Sing, Ty Mong Yung, Chin Chow Town, Chin Lung Gow, Chin Que Wee, Chin Dow Quing, Chin Do Ong, Ying Ning, Lin Sing, Do Wong, Fong At, Fong Hey, Chin Lung Que, Lum Que Puck, Lin Ong Nong, Lin Mon Kong, Lee Tong Bow, Ching Bong Wong, Chin Lin Lock, Fet Que Nong, Ching Ing Boal, Chin Chang Lung, Voo Lum On, Chinn Gee Sam, Lee Ah Gung, Lee Ah Back, Lee Won Gee, Ching Yike Gee, Ung Dick Wy, Zee Gee Gug, Ung Que Hen, Yong Fook Chong, Wong Que, Lung Que Gue, Chin Wing Bow, to me known to be the persons named in, and who executed the within and foregoing instrument, and acknowledged to me that they, and each of them, respectively, signed and sealed the same as their own free act and deed, freely and voluntarily, for the uses and purposes therein mentioned.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and official seal this 7th day of November, 1885.

JOHN H. MITCHELL,
Notary Public in and for Washington Territory.

Other losses reported to Owyang Ming, Chinese consul-general at San Francisco, as follows:

Name.	Amount of claim.	Name.	Amount of claim.
Lee Ah Ding	$34.75	Chin Gee Kwai	$41.50
Yee Yun Hoy	18.75	Chin Chee Low	33.25
Chin Wee Sing	32.25	War Ning & Co	1,506.10
Chin Chut Bow	68.75		

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Territory of Washington, County of King, ss:

Ching Ing Poy, being first duly sworn, upon oath deposes and says that he is a native of the Chinese Empire and a citizen subject thereof; that he is now a resident of the above-named county and Territory, and has resided in the same for four years last past; that he is about to depart from said county and Territory; that for the two years immediately prior to the 11th day of September, 1885, he has been continuously employed at what is known as the "Coal Creek Mine," in said county, by the Oregon Improvement Company, a corporation organized and incorporated in the State of Oregon, and authorized to do business in Washington Territory; that on the said 11th day of September, 1885, he was the owner of the property and articles of goods hereto, and marked No. 1; that the value of said property upon said day amounted to one hundred and ninety-one and 67-100th dollars; that on the said 11th day of September, 1885, said property and goods being then in the possession of affiant at said "Coal Creek Mine," were destroyed and burned by a mob of masked men, riotously assembled at that place, by whom the tents and camps of affiant and other Chinese subjects at that place were destroyed, and affiant and said other subjects of China compelled by force and violence to flee for their lives; that affiant has not received any compensation from any source whatever for the loss of his goods, or any part thereof, and that he has been damaged in the sum of $191.67; that he hereby claims and demands of the United States Government the payment of said sum as full compensation for his loss. And affiant further says that the parties who so destroyed said property as aforesaid are unknown to him, and that he has no means of ascertaining who they were, and therefore has no redress by personal action against any individual for the recovery of damages for the loss of such property.

CHING ING POY.

Witnesses:
CHIN LIN CHANG.
JOHN H. MITCHELL.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 7th day of November, 1885.

JOHN H. MITCHELL,
Notary Public in and for Washington Territory.

[Inclosure 3 in No. 1.]

ROBBERY AT ALMY, WYOMING TERRITORY.

Report of the Chinese consul at New York to the Chinese minister.

[Translation.]

CHINESE CONSULATE,
New York, November 10, 1885.

His Excellency CHENG, etc.:

I have the honor to transmit to you a copy of the memorial presented to me by the Chinese laborers employed by the Central Pacific and Union Pacific Railroad Company, at Almy, Wyo., relating to the robbery there occurred to the Chinese laborers.

I am, sir, yours, etc.,

HUANG SIK CHUEN,
Chinese Consul.

Memorial of the Chinese laborers at Almy to the Chinese consul at New York.

SIR: There are three coal pits in a place called Almy, distant about 1 mile from Evanston. Two of the pits (Nos. 3 and 4) are owned by the Union Pacific Railroad Company, while the third (No. 2) belongs to the Central Pacific Railroad Company. In these pits we, the undersigned, have heretofore worked peaceably together with the white men, and we had no hard feeling against them. The companies also treated the two races on the same footing without discrimination in wages.

In August, 1885, placards were posted in Evanston by the white laborers' union, demanding the expulsion of Chinese from the Territory, but no special day was named for action. We, thinking that the local authorities would certainly extend to us proper protection by treaty stipulation and the law of the land, did not worry much.

During the rioutous attack at Rock Springs on the 2d of September, 1885, many of the Chinese took refuge in Evanston. There the natives again threatened to drive out all the Chinese from that region. Consequently we, who worked in the three coal pits, became perfectly terrified, and implored help and protection of the officers of the companies, who ordered us to stop work for the time being and leave for Evanston. The order was gladly received. A meeting was accordingly held, in which we all decided to carry with us money only, leaving behind our clothes, tools, and other household effects in our "camp houses," in order to avoid the trouble of moving and of being robbed on our way. We notified the officers of the companies of our proposed action, and they approved of it, telling us that in a few days Government troops would be there to protect us, and we could then return to resume our work, and that if our clothes and other articles were locked up in our "camp houses" there would be no danger of their being stolen, and so forth. So we proceeded to Evanston as decided.

On the 9th of September, the United States Government troops escorted the fleeing Chinese at Evanston back to Rock Springs. At that time the company officers of the three mines held a meeting and proposed to send us to work at Rock Springs, to which we consented. Having assembled, we went together to Almy to remove our clothes and all other articles. On arriving at our camps, contrary to our expectation, we found all our household effects gone, undoubtedly robbed by the rioters. We at once notified the company officers of the fact, and they, after a careful examination, reported the same to the local authorities.

Since then seven of the rioters, charged with the robbery, were arrested by the local court, and after each paying a fine of $25 they were released.

At present nothing is left with us, neither clothes nor food, no tools to work with. All we can do now is to remain in Rock Springs to suffer from cold and hunger. We have hereby made out a list of the estimate of losses, which we beg your honor to cause to be indemnified for us. (Here follows the signatures of 65 persons.)

SEPTEMBER 25, 1885.

Estimate of losses sustained by Chinese miners employed by Rocky Mountain Central Pacific Company at Almy, Wyo.

Names.	Estimated loss.	Names.	Estimated loss.
Mac Sin In	$74.00	Mac Lung Sing	$39.50
Leo Sam Hook	49.60	Chin Dye Lum	31.75
Wong Gar Tong	37.00	Mac Soo Hen	76.50
Chang Lin Hing	31.50	Tom Hoy Ding	81.00
Mac In Hom (physician and druggist)	601.00	Mac Jip Ing (retailer)	286.55
Woo Chung Hoon	25.00	Woo Mun Boo	67.20
Mac Sam Hop	65.50	Mac Tor Kwong	41.10
Mac Yik Kwong	114.70	Mac Wing You	69.00
Mow Lin Hook (silversmith)	192.20	Mac Chee Chay	41.25
Mac Ah Gee	36.25	Mac Chung You	38.75
Mac Tor Lit	53.20	Chun Tai Loy	44.55
Mac Hin On	44.50	Mac Kum Gee	44.50
Chan Hoy Qwan	77.20	Mac Teen Yun	42.25
Chee Ah Boo	26.00		
Mac Tseng	99 15	Total	2,431.40

Estimate of losses sustained by Chinese miners employed by Union Pacific Company at Almy, Wyo.

Tong Lum Poon	$18.25
Wong Pun Kee	22.25
Woo Ping Son, Tong Ting Got	16.50
Tong Gee Yan	20.75
Chun Yen, Chen Ho	22.75
Mark Hoi Yik, Len Yawn	40.80
Tong Seh Bong	24.75
Tam Yen Lum	23.00
Mark Bov Yik, Mark Yen Yaw	19.00
Mark Che Wong	17.50
Len Yoke Choy, Tong Ting Lin	27.75
Tong Ah Sung, Tong Ah Choi	27.75
Lee Ah On, Mark Ah Hook	31.25
Yin Kee Dun, Chin Lin Hing	19.80
Chay Chi Su, Wong Seh Nam	19.15
Kan Yan Li, Chung Kah Chik	23.50
Chu Ting Kowk	23.15
Yan Ah Chuck, Yan Ah Liang	19.00
Mark Chee Liang	12.75
Tom Ah Chung	16.00
Tom Hoi Kee, Tom Hoi Sen	19.50
Tom Seh Lap, Yip Yang Luck	23.00
Lin Su Kong, Mark San Wong	23.00
Tong Chang Hun, Tong Ah Yan	16.75
Mark Yu Sun	14.00
Wong Chu Yan	20.75
Tong Chuck, Tong Hin	25.25
Mark Su Kong	8.25
Mark Ah Got, Mark Tin Kong	19.95
Tong Knak Quai, Tong Seh Hong	19.25
Lee Park Son, Lee Seh Kii	27.50
Wong Cho Tai	23.75
Lun Buck Tai, Lu Tin Yan	18.20
Mark Che, with six in company	58.85
Lon Che, with four in company	50.45
Ly Sin Sing	16.00
Mark Chow Kong	67.50
Mark Kum Chu	54.75
Twenty-one camps, all property	49.70
Wong Yik Yan, Chin Ah Chang	11.25
Mark Ku Chang	103.00
Mark Ah Sun	72.10
Mark Chip Hin, superintendent	513.40
Mark Chee Poy	41.75
Mark Gee Hoi	65.00
No. Camp	44.50
Lu Num Kee, Len Yang Zee	22.60
Lung Kum War	26.00
Tam Yan Sak	30.50
Tam Lin Chum	19.00
Li Chu Tuck	26.25
Mark Yan Chan	30.50
Mark Ho Nu	20.00
Lu Chee Zee, Lu Ah Hook, Lu Kee Hin, Chun Boy, Mark Ku, Lee Poy	$114.00
Mark Park Mun, Mark Yan Yiu	42.50
Mark Hor Luck, Mark Choi Ling	51.75
Sa Hung Chung	33.25
Mark Jum Ngum	19.00
Mark Chip On	20.25
Mark Chu Chuan	12.50
Mark Chu Lum	22.45
Mark Chip Kai	24.25
Hong Kung Soon	22.50
Wong Quan Kin	21.75
Chu Yan Mun	19.50
Won Chan Kong, Wong Chun Ho	29.75
Won Ting Kong, Wong Say Chan	29.00
Tong Ah Su, Tong Ling Chu	19.25
Lum Sun Hing, Mark Cum Shon	16.00
Lee Tin San, Wong Chu Yan, Lee Yu Yan	27.25
Mark Chick Chow, Mark Chuck Yun, Mark Ngue Chum, Mark Loy Poi	28.75
Mark Hin Chun, Mark Chi Lin	16.50
Mark Kee Su, Mark Mun Choy	15.25
Tong Ah Son, Ngue Cung Son	10.75
Lun Seh On, Tong Park Nam	18.25
Tong Ming Lee, Tong Ying Long	22.75
Mark Yan Knai (farmer, kept hogs, and in retail business)	475.00
Chow Gan Chung, Tong Seh Num, Liang Yen Yan	33.75
Mark Mon Kon	23.75
Ngue Chun Sig, Chang Y Dim	22.00
Tam Yew Wy, Tam Ah Lim	28.25
Chin Lin Tim	19.50
Yip Loi Mow, Mark Ah Sung	32.00
Lee Mun Yan	23.75
Wong Kiee Hoi	28.25
Tam Lung Chan	22.75
Tam Yoke Chan	29.75
Tam Chum Tuck	28.35
Tong Sa Chun	25.75
Kong Gee Ying, Kong Gee Quen	21.00
Tong Ah Chun	19.25
Nam Ah Yem	18.25
Cheng Ah Bu, Cheng Ah Liang	42.60
Wong Chun Ling, Mark Kon Lin	44.25
Total	3,633.30

Total number, 153.

[Inclosure 4 in No. 1.]

HANGING AT OROFINO, IDAHO.

Report of Owyang Ming, Chinese consul-general at San Francisco, Cal.

[Translation.]

CHINESE CONSULATE-GENERAL,
San Francisco, Cal., October 9, 1885.

His Excellency CHENG,
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister
Plenipotentiary of China, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that in Idaho Territory there is a mining valley called Orofino, in which a restaurant, owned by a man named Frazer, is situated; that said restaurant is at a distance from a store belonging to Lee Kee Nam, a Chinese merchant; that said Lee Kee Nam and Frazer had been friends for over ten years, and that the white miners of said valley became displeased with said Lee Kee Nam because some of them were refused the privilege of obtaining goods on trust from him; that on the night of the 9th of September, 1885, said Frazer was murdered, the murderer being unknown. On the 16th of the same month a man by the name of Farringer went and searched all over the Chinese stores and houses, without saying a word of explanation. After the search he started for Lewiston, returning on the same day to Orofino, where two other men shortly afterwards arrived, and in the same night the arrest of the Chinese began.

It has been ascertained that the number of persons who arrested the Chinese was over ten.

The Chinese were arrested in the streets, viz, Loo Sum and Lum Ah Wong, laborers, and Lee Quong Nam, barber; and two in the stores, viz, Lee Kee Nam and Lee Ah Too. Soon after their arrest, the five Chinese named above were put in jail. All communication between the Chinese and the natives, or among the Chinese themselves, from all quarters, was prevented. So no counselor was employed for them, nor was any Chinese allowed to give bail or to ascertain their circumstances. The jail was guarded by more than ten Americans, with great vigilance.

On the 18th of September, 1885, a band of men told the Chinese that they were going to take the five prisoners to the court for trial, but, contrary to expectation, they took them to a place 3 miles from Orofino and hanged them.

OWYANG MING,
Chinese Consul-General.

[Inclosure 5 in No. 1.]

EXPULSION AT TACOMA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

Report of the Chinese consul-general at San Francisco, Cal.

[Translation.]

CHINESE CONSULATE-GENERAL,
San Francisco, November 28, 1884.

His Excellency CHENG, etc.:

SIR: I have the honor to transmit to you a copy of the memorial relating to the expulsion of Chinese residents of Tacoma, presented by the Chinese merchants' committee, at Portland, Oregon, and the Chinese merchants who came to Portland from Tacoma.

I am, sir, etc.,

OWYANG MING,
Chinese Consul-General.

[Inclosure. (Memorial mentioned above.)]

Letter by the Chinese merchants at Portland, and the Chinese merchants who came to Portland from Tacoma, to Consul-General Owyang Ming, at the port of San Francisco, dated November 13, 1885:

There have been some few hundred Chinese residents at Tacoma, doing the legitimate business of merchants, laundry, and labor. In October, 1885, the native citizens of Tacoma formed a body to drive out the Chinese, with the resolution of an ultimate expulsion of all Chinese merchants and laborers on November 1, 1885.

The Chinese, apprehending serious consequences, hoped for protection by the local authorities, according to treaty stipulation. On the 3d of November, 1885, the city mayor led a mob of eight or nine hundred riotous men, most of them with fire-arms, to force the Chinese to leave town immediately. Of Chinese keeping stores two were only to be allowed to remain in each store to remove their goods until the 6th of November, at 4 o'clock, and those remaining to move the goods not to stay later than the time designated. If the orders were not complied with, a burning of property and goods would be the result. On November 3 the mob hired a train of cars and pretended to take the Chinese away to Portland free of expense. Then the Chinese, men and women, fearing violence, went in order to save their lives. Some went on board the train with haste; others lingered behind, and were seized and put on the train with violence. Those that had personal effects and money were mostly robbed by the rioters. Such was the painful scene, like tigers after a flock of sheep. But when the train had gone a distance of 8 miles from Tacoma, the mob forced them all to get off. It was then about 5 o'clock, toward night, and was raining hard; their clothes were wet; they were cold and hungry; their cry was heard everywhere in the wilderness. Fifty or sixty of the mob, who were on horseback with guns, forced the Chinese to go on foot, not even permitting them to look back; and if they walked too slowly, whips were used to hasten their speed. Among them were some sick, and they were not even allowed to rest. Such hardship language cannot describe. When they had gone far enough from Tacoma, the mob returned and gave up forcing the Chinese to go any further, as they were about a hundred miles from Portland. However, the rain had not ceased and darkness came on; the tired and weary rested on the roadside. Those that had some money with them were enabled to take the train passing by to Portland; while the others—over a hundred—could not do so, but passed the night by the roadside.

When the Chinese of Portland heard of this a contribution was immediately taken up and given to the railroad company, who were requested to pick up such Chinese on the wayside and take them to Portland.

Again, on the 5th of November, 1885, a telegram was received at Portland from Tacoma stating that the goods in the Chinese stores were almost all burnt up and destroyed.

(Here follow the signatures of seven Chinese merchants at Portland and five from Tacoma.)

[A letter from the Chinese Merchant Co., at Portland, to Consul-General Owyang Ming, at San Francisco, dated November 27, 1885.]

On November 13, 1885, a body of five Chinese merchants of Tacoma proceeded to Vancouver to inform the officers of the barracks there of the state of affairs. November 17 these officers had twenty-seven of the mob arrested, including the city mayor, and all were taken to Vancouver. They are now being bailed out, and waiting for trial. Don't know what sentence will be passed upon them.

(Here follow the signatures.)

No. 2.

Mr. Chang Yen Hoon to Mr. Bayard.

CHINESE LEGATION,
Washington, D. C., August 11, 1886. (Received Aug. 11.)

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that the Chinese consul-general at San Francisco has laid before me a petition in which he represents that several Chinese subjects, named, respectively, Mah Mun, Mah Ku Yink, Wong Tuk Wah, Wong Ah Yan, Wong Ying Yan, Tang Ah Wai, and Mah Ting Lum, had kept a wash-house and a small restaurant in Anaconda, Deer Lodge County, Mont., until the morning of the 15th of April, 1885, when the wash-house was blown up by some white men by means of giant powder; that the consequence was Mah Mun, Mah Ku Yink, and Wong Tuk Wah were instantaneously killed, and Wong Ah Yan, Wong Ying Yan, and Tang Ah Wai badly maimed, so much so that Wong Ah Yan only survived three days, and died

from the effect of the injuries he had received, and Wong Ying Yan and Tang Ah Wai did not recover until after a long medical treatment; that Mah Ting Lum alone escaped injury; that the clothing, money, and other articles in the wash-house, valued at about $3,000, were entirely destroyed; that an inquest had been held on the dead bodies and an examination made of the injuries sustained by the local authorities, and that no justice has yet been done in the matter by way of bringing the perpetrators into court for trial; that previous to this the wash-house in question had been broken into on the night of the 19th of March, 1885, at 1 a. m., by four white men, who committed a robbery therein; that on that occasion two of the burglars, named William Donnally and Joseph Byron, respectively, were captured, tried, convicted, and sentenced to two years' imprisonment each by the local court, and the other two, names unknown, escaped; that the fact that this atrocious crime should have been committed twenty-eight days after the above-mentioned burglary had occurred might suggest an idea that it was possible that the crime had been committed through malice or vengeance by the accomplices of the two burglars who had escaped; that guilt could be without difficulty brought home to the actual perpetrators of the murder, if the local authorities would with zeal make due and proper exertions in executing their inquiry and search for the murderers; that this case had happened before the outrageous cases which occurred in Rock Spring, Squak Valley, and the coal mine at Alma, near Evanston, for which Consul Bee had telegraphed to the local authorities of that place to investigate and punish the perpetrators, but no redress has as yet been obtained in the matter, after such a long delay; that if the local authorities are still to be allowed to treat the matter in a slack manner, and only to act as a matter of form, without a solicitation from me to the United States Government for its interference with and issue of peremptory instructions to them, it is feared that the grievance of this serious case, wherein four persons were murdered, will never be redressed; and that in view of a petition presented to the consul-general by Chu Juy Chim and Mah Chow Cheong, who urge that strenuous measures should be taken in the matter. He thinks it expedient to investigate the case, and petitions me on the subject with a request that I should communicate the same to your excellency, and beg you to cause an order to be issued to the local authorities there directing them to take strenuous measures for arresting and punishing the murderers, and also awarding an indemnity to the sufferers for the loss and damage sustained by them, to the end that justice be done and their grievance redressed.

I have not brought this case to your attention sooner because I have hoped the authorities would themselves punish the criminals. But there seems no hope of that unless the Federal Government requires them to do so. The case of murder by explosion really outrages the ways of Providence, and as the local authorities have been duly apprised of it, an inquest held on the dead bodies of the killed, and an examination made of the wounds of the wounded, and evidence of both the foreign and Chinese witnesses taken, I think that justice ought to be done without more delay and thereby the grievance be redressed.

I have now, therefore, to submit the above to your excellency's consideration, and beg that you will kindly communicate the same to the authorities of Montana Territory, directing them to take prompt measures for the apprehension and punishment of the perpetrators as is required by the treaty stipulations, to the end that friendly relations between the two countries may be maintained.

I herewith inclose a copy of the coroner's verdict and testimony of some witnesses in the case forwarded by the Chinese consul-general.

Accept, etc.,

CHANG YEN HOON.

[Inclosure in No. 2.]

Report on the destruction of certain Chinese subjects and their property at Anaconda, Mont., with the coroner's inquest thereon.

To the honorable CONSUL-GENERAL OF CHINA,
San Francisco, Cal., U. S. A.:

At your request we take pleasure in communicating such information as may, with some difficulty, be gleaned in regard to the blowing up of the Chinese wash-house, maiming three and killing four persons, on the morning of the 15th day of April, A. D. 1885, at this place. The premises occupied was a log house, situated on Front street, in Anaconda, Deer Lodge County, Mont. Next adjoining it was a small frame building occupied by Chinamen as a restaurant. The whole premises belonged to Americans. We might have stated that on the 19th day of March, A. D. 1885, four men, William Donnally, Joseph Byron, and two others (unknown), attacked and broke in said wash-house about 1 o'clock a. m., and before the Chinamen recovered from their frightful surprise, robbed them of two bundles of clothes which were ready for delivery. The said Donnally and Byron, having been duly arrested, were sentenced to serve two years in the United States penitentiary. They were tried in the district court of the second judicial district of Montana Territory which convenes at Deer Lodge City on the first Monday in May of each year. About a month prior to the trial the blowing up of the wash-house in question occurred.

All these circumstances transpired before public notice had been given to the Chinamen to leave the country.

The explosion occurred on the morning of the 15th of April, A. D. 1885, about 3 o'clock a. m., and was followed within 60 seconds with the second explosion, which was the most severe. It completely demolished the log building in question, the frame building remaining almost uninjured. The bodies of the two Chinamen were taken from the débris, dead, and the third died in about 20 minutes, and four others were removed in a maimed condition, one of whom survived about three days. Three were removed to Ogden, Utah, and we learn recovered. The explosion was undoubtedly effected by giant powder, as one piece of fuse was taken from the wreck about four feet in length. Although efforts have been made to secure the punishment of the miscreants who committed this dastardly act, owing to the close organization of the society to which they belong no one has been convicted. We herewith submit the official papers from the coroner and clerk of the district court in support of the statement herein stated.

RECAPITULATION.

Eight Chinamen were in the building as above described; two were dead in the ruins, one died a few minutes after being taken out, and one survived for three days and died from the effect; others maimed were sent to Utah Territory, whom we learned recovered; one is still living in Helena. At the time of the explosion there were on the premises goods, valuables, fixtures, and other property estimated to the amount of $3,000 from which no return was ever realized. Pecuniary remuneration for the loss of lives we will not attempt to estimate, but leave it to the humane nature of the legislature of a free government.

TERRITORY OF MONTANA, *County of Deer Lodge, ss:*

An inquisition held at Anaconda, in the county of Deer Lodge, on the 15th and 16th days of April, A. D. 1885, before me, H. P. McFarland, coroner of said county, upon the bodies of Mah Mun, Kee Yink, Ah Yum (all Chinamen), there lying dead, by the jurors whose names are hereunto subscribed, the said jurors upon their oaths do say that the above-named Chinamen came to their death by some explosive (the kind to us unknown) being placed under the house occupied by them as a wash-house; the party or parties placing the explosive being to us unknown.

J. T. KIRBY,
Foreman.

[SEAL.]

CHRIS LANSER.
F. H. WINTER.
H. T. MAHAN.
J. J. CROCKET.
D. R. BECK.

Attest:

H. P. MCFARLAND.
Coroner.

TERRITORY OF MONTANA, *County of Deer Lodge, ss:*

I, Reuben L. Davis, clerk of the district court of the second judicial district of the Territory of Montana, in and for the county of Deer Lodge, do hereby certify that the above is a full, true, and correct copy of the verdict *in re* coroner's inquest on Mah Mun, etc., held at Anaconda, Mont., on the 15th and 16th days of April, A. D. 1885, as appears on file in my office.

R. L. DAVIS,
Clerk.
By H. E. DAVIS,
Deputy Clerk.

We, the undersigned, residents of Anaconda, Mont., being in said town at the time above mentioned when the aforesaid explosion occurred, do hereby certify that we have read the same to be a true and correct statement of the explosion and circumstances therewith connected, so far as could be learned.

FON GEE.
SING LEE.
NAT. Y. HOSS.
E. B. WATERBURY.

No. 3.

Mr. Chang Yen Hoon to Mr. Bayard.

CHINESE LEGATION,
Washington, D. C., February 7, 1887. (Received Feb. 8.)

SIR: My predecessor under date of April 5 last brought to your attention the lawless aggressions upon the peaceful and unoffending subjects of China resident at and near Tacoma, in Washington Territory, which occurred in the month of November, 1885. In the same note he informed you that the money losses sustained by the Chinese on account of expulsion from their homes and the destruction of their property had not then been accurately ascertained but would be transmitted to you as soon as possible. A longer delay has occurred in fulfilling this promise than was anticipated, owing to the change which took place in this legation soon after my predecessor's note was sent to you and to the necessity which arose of sending a special commission to make the investigation which I desired should precede my specific application for indemnity. As I had the honor to advise you in my note of July 31 last, I sent two members of the Imperial consulate-general at San Francisco to Washington Territory, who, after a thorough and careful examination of the facts attending the violent and unlawful scenes which resulted in the complete banishment of all the Chinese residents of Tacoma and its vicinity, had submitted to me their estimates of the property losses and damages occasioned thereby.

I have given a close study to the report of this commission, and am satisfied that its members have discharged their duty with impartiality, and that the estimate made by them is based upon as authentic and reliable information as it was possible to obtain, and that it substantially represents the losses and damages sustained by my unfortunate countrymen. In compliance with the promise made by my predecessor, I, therefore, present this estimate to you for your examination, and have to request that you will, as promptly as the circumstances of the case will allow, cause measures to be adopted for the full indemnification of the Chinese subjects named in the accompanying estimate, marked Inclosure No. 1.

In this connection, I think it opportune to refer to certain facts which have been made public since the transmission of this legation's note of

April 5, last. It appears that the honorable governor of Washington Territory has made an official report to your worthy colleague, the Secretary of the Interior, respecting the affairs of said Territory, dated October 1, 1886, and to which he has attached copies of a large number of documents concerning the riots at Tacoma and elsewhere, constituting the pamphlet which I inclose herewith. I think if you will examine these documents, you will agree with me that there was a plain neglect of duty, and in some instances a criminal connivance at, and participation in, the violent and unlawful acts of the rioters on the part of the Territorial and local authorities.

Your attention has already been called to the fact that the riot of November 3, 1885, which expelled the Chinese from Tacoma, was headed by the mayor of that city. His active participation in the riot and his leading instrumentality in originating and carrying forward the crusade against my countrymen throughout Washington Territory, are shown by the documents which accompany the report of the governor to the Secretary of the Interior. By reference to page 17 of said printed report it will be seen that the governor communicated to the mayor of Tacoma, on the 20th of October, the information which my predecessor brought to your attention of the lawless plans for the expulsion of the Chinese, and which you with your characteristic promptness and sense of justice transmitted by telegraph to the governor, asking him to secure the Chinese from assault. The governor reports that no reply was ever received from the mayor to this appeal. On page 53 it appears that in the report which the governor made to you of the occurrences at Tacoma, he states that "Mr. R. J. Weisback, then mayor of the city of Tacoma, had long been actively engaged as one of the chief promoters of the anti-Chinese sentiment in that community."

When the governor made his report he had before him the note of this legation of April 5, and he has not called in question its statement that this official headed the riot on November 3, and the fact is generally reported by the public press. On page 57 of the inclosed pamphlet will be found the report of the sheriff of King County, reciting the riot at Seattle, in which he states that "R. Jacob Weisback, then mayor of Tacoma," was the leader of the anti-Chinese agitation which resulted in the riot at Seattle in February, 1886, and it appears from the newspaper reports that he was present and an active participant in the same.

The documents accompanying the governor's report make it very clear that the authorities of the Territory had abundant information and full notice of the plans formed to expel the Chinese residents of Tacoma. No secret was made of this design. Public meetings and "congress" were held and resolutions adopted to this end and a date fixed by which time the Chinese were notified that they must leave. On the 15th of October the sheriff reported to the governor (page 15) that "the people seem determined to rid the city of the Chinese and are holding public meetings and torchlight processions." And under date of October 12, the governor wrote to the Secretary of the Interior (page 13) that "it is not improbable that other developments on the part of the lawless element may occur on or about the 1st of November, the day named in the 'notification' by the anti-Chinese committees as the date by which the Chinese must leave."

These documents also make it clear that the sheriff of the county made no earnest or determined effort to prevent the lawless acts of the mob. On the 3d of November he telegraphed the governor (page 23) of the work of the mob on that day in expelling the Chinese and quietly added: "Those remaining will be removed to-morrow," and on the next

day he again telegraphed (page 24) "think there are about forty Chinese left in the city, and they *are being packed* to leave." And on the same day the governor telegraphed to the Secretary of the Interior, "sheriff at Tacoma has not protected Chinese from intimidation and forcible removal."

But I regret to say that my examination of those documents has impressed me with a much more lamentable and unfortunate dereliction of official duty. It is an undoubted fact that in the treaties between our two nations the Chinese laborers lawfully in the United States were entitled to establish and retain their residence in Washington Territory as perfectly as in any other section, and that it was the duty of all the Federal and local authorities to maintain and protect them in such residence. But the documents to which I have referred show that the governor was really, and in his heart, in sympathy with the movement to compel the Chinese residents to remove from the Territory, though he believed that the movement should be confined to peaceful and not violent methods. Under date of October 21 (page 16), he wrote to the Chinese consul at San Francisco, that he had advised the Chinese residents of the Territory that "the best policy for them to pursue is to quietly withdraw." And in a letter to the sheriff of Whatcom County, he refers to "the feelings which we all have shared in regard to our wish to be rid of the Chinese evil."

It appears that on 27th of October he went to Tacoma, "and, by request of citizens, addressed them upon our mutual relations to the anti-Chinese agitation, and thereupon received their note of thanks" (page 20). This address is not reported, but taken in connection with the statement in his report to you (page 53) that "a great majority of the people of Tacoma were in sympathy with the movement against the Chinese," and of the letters of "John Arthur, esq." (pages 20 and 21), it can hardly be inferred that it tended to secure the Chinese in their treaty rights. On the 29th of October, in declining by letter and with regret to attend on anti-Chinese meeting at Tacoma on account of official duties, he took occasion to say: "I sympathize with the American working-men in their efforts to have the Chinese peacefully go." When such sentiments as these were publicly expressed by the highest Federal official in the Territory, it seems to me no wonder that the lower officials of the Government should neglect their duties towards my countrymen or that the white laborers should be bold in carrying out their unlawful plans. But these documents which the governor himself has given to the public seem to cast upon him a still more grave imputation. On pages 20 and 21 are found letters from "John Arthur, esq.," between whom and the governor there existed "confidential" relations, and from these letters it appears that as early as October 27, when on his visit to Tacoma, the governor was fully informed of the plans then perfected by the lawless people to drive out the Chinese residents of that city, and their whole programme of action to that end made known to him. "John Arthur, esq.," in writing to the governor on the day after the expulsion of November 3, says:

> The Chinese are no more in Tacoma, and the trouble over them is virtually at an end. Yesterday they were peaceably escorted out of town and put upon the freight and passenger trains this morning. Do you recall what I told you as to the method which I understood would be adopted on the last days? *It was strictly followed*, with the exception that the train was not special.

It is due to the governor to say that when the American workingmen, "with whom he sympathized in their efforts to have the Chinese peacefully go" exceeded the programme which had been revealed to him of

All the foregoing stores, laundries, brick-yard, farmers, and families had their goods and articles stolen and carried away. Three hundred and forty Chinese laborers were expelled, the loss sustained by each in clothing and bedding averaging $30, and their expenses for traveling and board in Portland and San Francisco incurred by their flight averaging $20 per head, amounting to $17,000, the loss of their earnings not being included.

Total amount of loss sustained by the Chinese in Tacoma is $106,919.60.

Additional losses sustained by the Chinese near Tacoma reported by the Chinese consul-general.

South Prairie.

Wah Lee, laundry, keptby Ng a Sik	$595.25
Jam Lee, alias Jim Kee, kept by Ng Ming Hok	397.60
Yong Yick, kept by Lee Hun and others	839.00

Puyallup.

Quong-on-tai, kept by Yuen Kin	2,800.00
Lee Sing, kept by Lum Ku-wai and others	1,500.00
Clum Kong Wai, Chun Chai On, farmers	560.00
Chum Chu Yim, laundry	300.00
Ng-Yet-Hong	538.80

Whatcom.

Wo Lee, farm, by Chem Hun Hong and another	690.00
Total amount of losses sustained by the Chinese of the above-mentioned three places	7,530.65

[Inclosure 2 in No. 3.]

Report of the governor of Washington Territory.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
Olympia, Wash., October 1, 1886.

SIR: Acknowledging your communication of August 5, 1886, I have the honor to submit the following summary of affairs relating to the progress and development of the Territory for the year ended June 30, 1886:

The anti-Chinese disturbances in the Territory during the past year and the necessary vigilance on my part connected therewith, together with various investigations thereof and reports thereon, have so consumed my time as to seriously interfere with gathering all the data for so detailed a report upon our commerce and productions as I have had the honor to make to you for each of the two preceding years.

The anti-Chinese agitation referred to forms so important a chapter in the history of the Territory, and relates so much to its moral progress and development as connected with the administration of the laws of our country and with the treaty rights of the Chinese residents therein, and the official action taken by me has been of such an exceptionally important character, that I deem it proper, and in accordance with the spirit of your letter, to lay before your Department a complete record of all my official acts and correspondence in relation to this subject during the past year. I do so in the hope that this record will be brought to the attention of Congress, to the end that suitable legislation may be enacted for the avoidance of similar troubles in the future. The fact is not to be disguised that the people of the Pacific coast, with very few exceptions, possess a spirit of hostility towards the Chinese residents; and although a large proportion of our citizens entertain feelings of loyalty and patriotism toward the Government, yet in several large towns they are inclined to be lenient to those who engage in acts hostile to the Chinese; and this fact makes it extremely difficult to secure convictions of this class of offenders against the law. This feeling has been greatly aggravated by the fact that notwithstanding the terms of the so-called "restriction act," large numbers of Chinese have continued to cross the border from British Columbia in defiance of the law, and though appeals have been made to the Government to employ sufficient force in the customs department to prevent such unlawful incursions by Chinese, it has been found that, with the limited customs force at its disposal, the Government is practically unable to enforce the exclusion of Chinese

under the terms of the law. The letter of the Secretary of the Treasury (copy herewith inclosed) dated December 3, 1885, explicitly states that "the appropriation heretofore made by Congress for carrying out the requirements of said act is entirely exhausted, and that at present it is impracticable for the Department to take any measures other than those already taken to prevent the landing and entrance of unauthorized Chinese laborers in United States territory."

In my published reports for 1884 and 1885 I had the honor to call the attention of your Department to the same facts herein adverted to, and to quote from a report addressed to me by Capt. C. L. Hooper, of the United States Revenue Marine, who explained in detail the facilities offered for smuggling Chinese as well as dutiable goods, by way of the San Juan Archipelago, from British Columbia into Washington Territory.

While this is not the place to enter into an extended argument on the subject of the undesirability of Chinese residents in great numbers, yet I may be permitted to urge the view which is naturally taken by American residents of the Pacific coast, that it is important to have that country settled by free American laborers, who have respect for the institutions and laws of our country, who will establish permanent homes, and who will rear their families and train their children to have proper respect for labor in even its humblest sphere.

The presence of Chinese in large numbers has heretofore been necessary, perhaps, in prosecuting works of great magnitude like our transcontinental railways, at a time when no other laborers could be procured in sufficient numbers; and even now this class of labor is being used to advantage in the construction of the Cascade branch of the Northern Pacific Railroad. But the hiving of hordes of Chinese in the towns is thought to interfere with the healthy growth and development of society, and is a constant source of uneasiness and dissatisfaction to the white laborer. Its effects are seen in bringing reproach upon certain kinds of humble but honorable occupation.

The Chinese rarely have families; they generally reside in disreputable quarters; they do not consider themselves permanent residents of our country; they live with as meager expenditure as possible, and send their surplus earnings abroad to their own country.

In cases of interference with the rights of the Chinese, the courts have done all that was possible to protect them; and, in compliance with the terms of the treaty, with your instructions, and with the request of the Secretary of State, I, as the executive of the Territory, have exerted every lawful power to insure their safety.

In the disturbances of February last, after a loss of life had already been suffered in the effort to protect Chinese, and when upon rebellion against the duly constituted authorities existed in the city of Seattle, upon the urgent appeal of the local authorities and the solicitation of the able and learned chief justice of the Territory himself, who was present with me on that occasion, I was forced to resort to the extreme measure of declaring martial law in that city until such time as the feelings of the combatants could be quieted and the regular operations of the courts could be resumed with efficiency and with safety to the people of that city. This action was heartily approved at the time by the vigilant and efficient United States attorney for the Territory, and by various representative associations, such as the chamber of commerce and the bar association of King County, comprising the foremost business men of that city, one of whom had been the executive and two of whom had previously occupied the position of chief justice of the Territory. The prompt and firm support rendered me by the Government at Washington at that critical time was greatly appreciated by the good people of the Territory. While the Territorial military force, hastily organized, rendered most efficient and commendable service, yet the moral effect of the subsequent presence of the United States troops under General Gibbon no doubt contributed largely to the final restoration of order.

RESOURCES AND MATERIAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE TERRITORY.

The population of Washington Territory is estimated at 210,000 people. This political division comprises an area of 69,994 square miles, or nearly one and a half times the area of the State of New York. Of this area 3,114 square miles are water, most of which is within the limits of Puget Sound, leaving 66,880 square miles of land surface, of which about 20,000,000 acres are in timber lands, 5,000,000 acres rich alluvial bottom lands, and 10,000,000 acres are prairies and plains. The prairies and plains are mostly situated in the eastern part of the Territory, and are adapted to the cultivation of wheat, barley, and other cereals, and all the fruits and vegetables known to the climates of Ohio and Pennsylvania. Nearly 400,000 tons of wheat were shipped from this region of the Territory to Pacific tide-water during the period covered by this report.

The western portion of the Territory comprises what is regarded as the largest body of fine timber now known to exist in the world, and, by reason of the numerous streams emptying into Puget Sound (which is itself a vast harbor, having an extent of 1,594 miles of shore line), the greatest facilities exist for getting out and shipping

this timber; and numerous large mills are in operation, each of which has prodigious capacity and a large number of operatives.

The alluvial bottom lands of the western part of the Territory are exceedingly rich and fertile, and the climate is such as to promote the raising of the choicest fruits and vegetables. Where the land is cleared, in these bottoms, the production of timothy and other nutritious grasses is such as to commonly yield from 3 to 4 tons of hay per acre. In fact, the climate is so mild that pasturage usually commences in March and lasts till December, thus making this region the natural home of the dairy.

HOP CULTURE.

Hop culture has been conducted in the vicinity of Puget Sound on an extensive scale, and with remarkable results as to the average yield. Instances are common of an average yield of over 2,000 pounds per acre for a period of ten or twelve successive years. Some growers claim to have raised over 3,500 pounds to the acre.

There are no worms or lice to affect this plant, and the failure of the hop crop on account of vermin during the past year in the State of New York has led to the necessity of procuring hops in Washington Territory to supply the demand in America during the present year. Many buyers from New York and Wisconsin are now visiting the hop fields of Washington Territory, and they assure me of the high quality of this production as raised in the Territory, and of the practicability of our making the large shipments to the East which are now going on, at the low rate of less than 1¼ cents per pound from Puget Sound to New York. It is believed that the crop this year will amount to over 30,000 bales, or enough to supply freight for nearly three hundred cars, and yet this industry is only in its infancy in respect to the area that may be successfully cultivated.

OATS AND WHEAT.

Enormous crops of oats are raised on the tide lands of Puget Sound, of which about 30,000 acres have been diked and reclaimed. Instances are common of 100 bushels to the acre. About 150,000 acres more of these tide lands can be diked and reclaimed.

Very little wheat is raised in the western portion of the Territory, but in several counties in the eastern portion of the Territory the average crop is reported to be over 25 bushels to the acre.

CLIMATE.

In the western portion of the Territory the winters are so mild that the protection of trees and vines is never thought of, and it is very rare that any are injured.

A very common misapprehension exists in regard to the climate of Washington Territory. It is generally supposed that this region, which is nearly in the latitude of Quebec, on the east coast, possesses winters correspondingly frigid. Therefore I may be pardoned for reiterating that the climate in winter is exceedingly mild, while in summer it is moderately cool. The mean temperature in the eastern division of the Territory is in summer 73°, and in the winter 34°, while in the western division it is 63° in summer and 39° in winter.

As an illustration of this it may be stated that flowers often bloom in the open air in the western part of Washington Territory during every month of the year.

The cause of this mild and equable climate is attributable to the ocean currents and breezes of the Pacific coast.

FISHERIES.

The Territory is extremely well watered by the great Columbia and other rivers, and by the various beautiful inlets from the ocean on the Pacific coast. The salmon of the Columbia River and Puget Sound have obtained a world-wide celebrity, and a large business is done in canning fish both on the river and on Puget Sound. The whole of the tide waters of Puget Sound abound with food-fishes, mollusks, and edible algæ. Delicious oysters and clams are obtained and shipped to various points on the Pacific coast. It is evident that the growth of this country will be attended with a vast development of its fishery interests. It is desirable that the United States Fish Commission shall introduce shad and varieties of the oyster known in the East into our waters, and I venture to suggest the propriety of an appropriation by Congress, to be expended under the direction of the United States Fish Commission in developing the fisheries of Washington Territory.

MINERALS—COAL AND COAL MINING.

The supply of coal for the Pacific coast is mainly drawn from Washington Territory and British Columbia, and coal mining has come to be a very important industry on the confines of Puget Sound. Over 1,000,000 tons have been taken from New Castle mine, near Seattle, within the past seven years. Mines thus far largely developed are at New Castle, Renton, Talbot, Cedar Mountain, Black Diamond, Franklin, Tacoma, South Prairie, Carbon Hill, and Bellingham Bay. The total output of coal in the Territory for the past twenty-five years is about 2,600,000 tons, or over 2 per cent. of the United States coal product for one year. The total output of the mines in British

Columbia for the past twelve years is about the same number of tons. It is estimated that the bulk of the British Columbia coal (66 per cent.) is marketed on the Pacific coast in the United States. Owing to their facilities for transportation, the nearness of the mines to tide-water and by reason of the employment of Chinese labor (which has been discontinued by the mines in Washington Territory), and the excellence of their coal, the mines of British Columbia have been strong competitors in the markets of the United States on the Pacific coast. Therefore, I would strongly advocate the retention of the duty of 75 cents per ton on coal imported from abroad. The coal-mine owners of Washington Territory are strongly apprehensive that an effort to abolish this duty will be made by those interested in the mines of British Columbia. I deem it important to invite the attention of Congress to this matter, with the hope that such effort will be resisted.

The bituminous coals of this region are very rich in carbon and make a strong coke. The South Prairie coal of Pierce County is particularly noticeable in this connection. It is used in the manufacture of gas.

IRON ORE.

Large and remarkable deposits of rich magnetic iron ore, lying in the Snoqualmie Pass near the summit of the Cascade Mountains, have been recently tested by Eastern steel manufacturers, and arrangements are reported to me to have been made by prominent Eastern capitalists for transporting this ore to tide-water and the manufacture of steel therefrom.

Various other rich deposits of hematite iron ore have been found in the same vicinity. The latter ores assay 65 per cent. pure metallic iron.

Rich deposits of iron are also found in Skagit County and Jefferson County, both bordering on the sound.

LIME.

An abundance of the choicest lime is found on the San Juan and other islands of Puget Sound. The continuity of iron ore, coal, and limestone affords all the important factors for the manufacture of fine qualities of iron and steel on an extensive scale.

RAILROADS.

The great distance of this Territory from the populous centers of the United States, and its difficulty of access have, until a recent date, greatly interfered with its development. Happily we now have several competing systems of railroads, which will greatly aid in the future growth of the Territory. In addition to steamship lines from San Francisco to Portland and to Puget Sound, we now have the Oregon Short Line, connecting westward by way of the Union Pacific Railroad to Portland; the Canadian Pacific Railroad, terminating at Port Moody, on Burrard's Inlet, from which immigrants can arrive by a short ride on the steamer to Puget Sound; and, perhaps most important of all, we have the Northern Pacific Railroad line which now traverses the eastern portion of the Territory, and makes its connections with the western portion by way of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company's line from Wallula to Portland.

The Northern Pacific Railroad Company a few years ago completed its line to Wallula Junction, in the eastern part of the Territory, and is now actually engaged in completing what is known as its Cascade Branch, leading directly from Pasco Junction, near the Columbia River, in the eastern part of the Territory, across the Cascade range of mountains, to Puget Sound. From Pasco Junction the road is already completed to Ellensburgh.

The Northern Pacific Railroad Company operated within the Territory, on the 30th of June of last year, 455.9 miles of railroad. This did not include 25 miles, from South Prairie to Eagle Gorge (fiftieth mile-post), which was then built awaiting acceptance by the Government commissioners. This piece of road has since been accepted, but it is still in the hands of the construction department of this company.

On May 15, 1886, the road was opened from Yakima to Ellensburgh, a distance of 37 miles. This is in charge of the operating department. The total mileage, therefore, owned by this company within the Territory is 517.9, of which 25 miles is still in the hands of the construction department.

The Spokane and Palouse Railway, from Marshall Junction to Belmont, 43 miles, has been built during the last twelve months; this was not all completed, however, by June 30, 1886. This branch line has been leased by the North Pacific Railroad Company. The management of this company hope to have its line completed over the Cascade Mountains in the early part of the coming year (1887), and is now using every effort to attain this end.

The Spokane and Palouse Railway leaves the main line of the Northern Pacific Railroad at Marshall, 9 miles west of Spokane Falls; thence running southwardly by way of the towns of Spangle, Rosalia, and Oakesdale, terminates at the town of Belmont, situate due west of Farmington 5¼ miles, a distance of 43 miles from Marshall.

This portion of the road has been completed, and will be operated on the 1st of October, 1886.

The line will be continued next year to Snake River by a route not yet definitely located. A branch of the Spokane and Palouse Railway will diverge from the line at Spangle, 12 miles south of Marshall, and run by way of the mouth of the St. Joseph River, around the southern end of Lake Cœur d'Alene, to the mining regions of the South Fork of the Cœur d'Alene River, terminating probably at Milo. Another branch will be constructed from Belmont to Colfax.

The Northern Pacific Railroad Company sold during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1886, within the Territory, 120,613.84 acres of land; for the previous year, 75,574.38; an increase of 45,039.46.

In his late annual report, President Harris says:

"The work of constructing the tunnel (of the Cascade Division), 1.9 miles long, was let January 21, 1886, and is to be completed by the summer of 1888. In order to get the advantage of bringing into use the Cascade Branch as early as possible, the work of constructing the 47 miles from the end of the track at Ellensburgh to the east end of the tunnel, and from the end of the track at the west side of the mountains to the west end of the tunnel, 27 miles, also a switchback over the mountains, to be used pending the completion of the tunnel, was let in June, 1886, and will be completed early in the winter of this year, if unforeseen difficulties do not occur, thus opening the line for business from the Columbia River to Puget Sound more than a year in advance of the completion of the tunnel."

Oregon Railway and Navigation Company.—This company's lines tap a large area in the southeastern portion of the Territory, and during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1886, there were built 27.8 miles of railroad from Colfax to Moscow, and 29.5 miles between Starbuck and Pomeroy, making a total of 57.3 miles constructed during the year. During that year work was also commenced on the branch from Colfax to Farmington, a distance of 27.5 miles. This branch has since been completed, and was opened for operation on September 19. The total railroad mileage of this company in operation at the end of the fiscal year was 714.6, against 657.5 in the previous year.

The Columbia and Puget Sound Railroad Company (narrow gauge), a corporation auxiliary to the *Oregon Improvement Company*, now has in operation 44.6 miles of main line, and 5.25 miles of sidings, the main line laid with steel rails, road-bed and superstructure constructed for standard gauge. The line from Seattle to Franklin, 33.6 miles, was completed January, 1885. The branch from Renton to the New Castle mines, 8 miles, has been operated for several years. This road hauls about 200,000 tons of freight per annum, and now opens one of the most valuable coal fields yet discovered in the Territory. It is intended to connect this road with the Northern Pacific Railroad at what is called the "Common Point," which can be done by an easy and practicable route, involving the construction of only about 7 miles of additional track.

The Puget Sound Shore Railroad Company operates a standard-gauge road from Seattle to Stuck Junction, 23.5 miles; in connection with the Northern Pacific Railroad from Stuck Junction to Tacoma. This road opened for business October 25, 1885, and affords a direct railway connection from Portland to Seattle through Tacoma.

The Olympia and Chehalis Valley Railroad (narrow gauge), about 15 miles in length, connects Olympia, on Puget Sound, with Northern Pacific Railroad at Tenino.

Other railroads.—The timber industry has promoted the introduction of railroads for the purpose of conveying logs from the interior to tide-water. Among the most conspicuous of these are one in Snohomish County, owned by Blackman Brothers; another owned by the Blakely Mill Company, being about 8 miles in length, and leading from the headwaters of Puget Sound towards Gray's Harbor; and a third, in the same vicinity, called the Satsop Railroad, which has about 10 miles of road in operation, and transports monthly about 2,000,000 feet of logs to tide-water at Shelton's Point.

During the year ended June 30, 1886, the Satsop Railroad Company laid and now has in operation 5 miles of standard-gauge track. Since that date the company has surveyed nine miles more and graded four miles ready for track. This road is now used exclusively for logging purposes. At the tide-water terminus at Shelton's Point the company has an extensive wharf and warehouse. It is intended to have fourteen miles of road in operation by March 1, 1887.

The Bellingham Bay Railroad and Navigation Company has also projected a line of railway northward from Seattle to Whatcom, and Congress, at its last session, passed a bill authorizing this company to cross the various water-ways between Seattle and the northern boundary of the United States.

Seattle, Lake Shore and Eastern Railroad Company.—A company of capitalists have commenced operations to build a railroad called the Seattle, Lake Shore and Eastern Railroad, commencing at tide-water at Seattle, running 40 miles to Squak, and thence 40 miles to Snoqualmie Pass, and, if deemed practicable, to Spokane Falls. They value highly the harbor facilities already extensively secured near Seattle, on Puget Sound. The pass at Snoqualmie is conceded by prominent engineers to be the most

feasible in this country. This railroad will run through vast coal, iron, timber, and grain sections, which it will control, and as the extensions for the east are made, it will become a most valuable through line from the Atlantic. The mineral and agricultural resources along the first eighty miles of this projected railroad from tide-water are extremely rich and abundant.

These various enterprises show the rapid development of the country.

COMMERCE.

Owing to shipments of products of the Territory directly to the East, and by way of the Columbia River route through Oregon to the Pacific coast, it is not possible to give an exact statement of the commerce of the entire Territory. The only official data to be obtained are from the custom-house at Port Townsend, the port of entry for Puget Sound, at which the records show the total value of exports for foreign and domestic trade for the fiscal year to be about $10,000,000. Thus far this has not included any record of our exports of wheat, which have mostly gone by way of Portland and have been classed as "Oregon wheat."

The fleet of steamers belonging to the collection district of Puget Sound, and now engaged in domestic business thereon, numbers in all ninety-five steam-vessels.

EDUCATIONAL AND REFORMATORY.

The people of the Territory have shown great interest in the advancement of education. There are now about nine hundred common schools in the Territory, of which about thirty are graded, and there are twenty-four higher institutions of learning, consisting of colleges, academies, and seminaries.

The people of the Territory have contributed for common-school purposes about $300,000 per annum by direct taxation.

At the last session of the legislature the following appropriations were made: $100,000 for the erection of a new hospital for the insane at Steilacoom; $60,000, in addition to the $17,000 previously raised for the purpose of the erection of a new penitentiary building at Walla Walla; $8,000 for the deaf-mute asylum at Vancouver, and $10,000 for the support of the Territorial university at Seattle, which is mainly supported by tuition fees.

IRRIGATION.

It has been found desirable to make attempts to artificially irrigate the soil in certain portions of the Territory; and for this purpose the legislature appropriated $6,000 to be expended in sinking artesian wells in the counties of Adams and Franklin. It is to be hoped that the General Government will take an interest in this subject, and by appropriation assist in developing these arid tracts of public lands, which possess a naturally rich soil, but yet will remain comparatively valueless unless improved by artificial irrigation.

DEFENSES AND NAVAL STATION.

I beg to renew the suggestions in my last report concerning the defenses on Puget Sound, and the proposed naval establishment on the deep fresh water of Lake Washington to be connected with Puget Sound by a short practicable ship-canal.

CONCLUSION.

In conclusion, I would say that the people of the Territory desire the following:

(1) The admission of Washington into the union of States.

(2) The forfeiture of all unearned railway land grants.

(3) The enforcement of the "Chinese restriction act."

(4) The transfer to Washington Territory of the northern counties of Idaho, which are connected by natural lines of outlet and traffic with our Territory. This is in accordance with the wishes of the people of Idaho, as expressed by ballot.

(5) The improvement of the Columbia River and other navigable waters.

(6) The concentration of the Indians upon reasonable areas of land, the allotment to them of lands in severalty, so far as practicable, and the consequent restoration of the remaining lands now in reservation to the public domain.

(7) The speedy settlement of all public questions affecting the status of public lands whether these questions relate to the title of land assumed to be withdrawn by a railroad company, or whether they refer to public lands upon which entries have been suspended by the Government. I earnestly submit that the growth and development of the country demand the early adjustment of these important questions relating to settlement of land.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WATSON C. SQUIRE,
Governor.

Hon. L. Q. C. LAMAR,
Secretary of the Interior.

[Appendix to inclosure 2 in No. 3.]

Letter to Hon. Secretary of the Interior.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY, EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
Olympia, October 12, 1885.

SIR: I received your telegram of October 10, requesting me to forward my annual report at as early a date as practicable, to which I shall be pleased to conform.

* * * * * * *

During the past few week there has been much agitation in the western part of the Territory, particularly in the counties bordering on Puget Sound, on the subject of forcing the Chinese residents to leave the country. Several public meetings have been held, at which were present delegates from an association styled the "Knights of Labor," and from other organizations claiming to represent workingmen; at which meetings violent and incendiary speeches have been made, and resolutions have been passed expressive of a determination to rid the country of the Chinese by forcible means if these people find it necessary to use force in so doing.

The principal point for these demonstrations has been Seattle, the largest town in the Territory, and there has also been a great deal of agitation at Tacoma.

Thus far there has been no outbreak, and no crime has been committed in either of the towns, although at times it seemed we were on the point of having serious trouble in preserving the peace.

The Chinese hop-pickers on a ranch situated in the Squak Valley, about 35 miles from Seattle, in King County, were attacked at night by a party of white men and Indians, and several of the Chinese were killed. The persons accused of the murders were promptly arrested, and are now in jail awaiting trial, having been indicted for murder in the first degree. Strong efforts have also been made to intimidate the Chinese employed at the Franklin coal mine, and the New Castle coal mine, both of which are owned by the Oregon Improvement Company, and are situated in King County. At Franklin a building was burned which had previously been occupied by Chinese.

Owing to these occurrences many of the Chinese have been leaving.

These places are now comparatively quiet, but the coal companies are still in a state of anxiety in regard to the safety of their property. They deem it necessary to employ Chinese laborers to some extent in their work, and fear they cannot obtain adequate protection from the civil authorities in conducting their operations with the help of the Chinese.

The Chinese merchants in the towns have made representations, as I understand, concerning their insecurity, to the Chinese consul at San Francisco; and on September 30 I received the following telegram:

"Complaints are made to this consulate from your Territory that evil-disposed persons have attacked and wounded several Chinese residents, and that further violence is threatened; that, in fact, the Chinese are to be expelled from the Territory. Will you please inform me if the local authorities can afford the Chinese protection under the law and the treaty in event that these designs are attempted to be carried out? It seems to me that energetic action on your part now will put a stop to further outrage and avoid extreme measures now in force in Wyoming.

"F. A. BEE,
"*H. I. T. Majesty's Consul.*"

To which I replied as follows:

"Persons accused of murdering Chinese residents are confined in jail awaiting trial. Local authorities are vigilant in repressing and guarding against further outbreak. Chinese laborers are being discharged by mining, manufacturing, and railroad companies, and many of them, fearful of violence, are leaving the disturbed districts. Up to the present time it is thought that troops will not be needed to protect life and property."

It has been my desire to maintain good order without the employment of troops by the Government, and I have urged upon the better class of citizens the importance of concerted action on their part to prevent any outbreak, and, if possible, to so overawe the troublesome element that it *dare not* commence the use of force. Accordingly, a strong organization of the better class of citizens at Seattle has arrayed itself under the law for the preservation of peace and order, and, as I learn, all good citizens unite in joining it. For your further information I inclose excerpts from the press as follows:

(1) Account of meeting of conservative citizens at Seattle, in Post-Intelligencer, September 24.

(2) Resolutions of anti-Chinese congress, from Tacoma Ledger, September 30.

(3) Citizens meeting at Seattle, from Chronicle, October 5.

(4) Charge of the chief justice of the Territory, Seattle Chronicle, October 5.

From all this and from the fact that the situation has of late been improving from day to day, I think you will agree with me that no necessity has yet existed for calling upon the military arm of the Government. The good name of our Territory requires that our civil authorities should preserve order if they can possibly do so. In view of the dispatches that have recently been published throughout the country in regard to the anti-Chinese demonstrations in this Territory, I have thought proper to give you this full account of the situation, and apprise you of my vigilance in this matter and my determination to maintain the law. It is not improbable that other developments on the part of the lawless element may occur on or about the 1st of November, the day named in the "notification" by anti-Chinese committees as the date by which the Chinese must leave.

It may be proper for you to mention the main facts as herein stated to the President, to the end that he may be prepared to take prompt action in case such is necessary. If any serious trouble arises I will instantly advise you by telegraph. In case the use of troops should be required there is, as you are aware, an ample force at the disposal of the Government at Vancouver Barracks, within a few hours' journey of the disturbed locality.

Awaiting any instructions you may be disposed to give,

I am, very respectfully,

WATSON C. SQUIRE,
Governor.

Hon. L. Q. C. LAMAR,
Secretary Department of the Interior, Washington, D. C.

Letter to J. H. McGraw, sheriff King County.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY, EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
Olympia, October 14, 1885.

DEAR SIR: Although you and I have had several conversations on the subject of the present anti-Chinese agitation in King County, and I think I understand the situation as well as any one can at this distance without having seen you for the past week, yet, as I am in correspondence with the Government at Washington in regard to this subject, I desire to receive from you a statement, which I can use in my correspondence with the authorities at Washington. The question is, Are you able to protect life and property in King County without the intervention of the military arm of the Government? I believe your organization in Seattle is strong and effective. Shall you be able to organize your deputies so as to protect life and property in other portions of King County?

I trust you may be able to do this, and believe you can, if you will continue at the work with the same courage and intelligence that you have shown during the past few weeks.

I have already made representations to the Government in regard to your action, and have commended the same, and I would like something official from you to use in my next communication.

I think you are fully aware of my determination to enforce the law by all the power and influence that I officially possess, and at the same time you know how much I deprecate the necessity of any military interference whatever.

I believe that a strong organization of deputy sheriffs in King County will thoroughly overawe any turbulent element that may exist. Hoping to hear from you at your earliest convenience,

I am, respectfully yours,

WATSON C. SQUIRE,
Governor.

JOHN H. MCGRAW, Esq.,
Sheriff King County, Seattle, Wash.

Reply of Sheriff McGraw.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, KING COUNTY,
Seattle, Wash., October 18, 1885.

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 14th instant, referring to the anti-Chinese agitation in this county.

In answer to your query will say that I am firmly convinced that we are able to protect the lives and property of all persons in the county without the intervention of the military arm of the Government. We have, as you are well aware, included in our population but few of the lawless and viciously inclined, and in case of any disturbance nineteen-twentieths of our able-bodied men can be depended upon as a *posse comitatus*. Of course you understand that the conditions at the coal mines are somewhat different from those that obtain in other portions of the county. But I am informed that the Cedar Mountain Company will discharge all Chinese laborers on or before the 26th instant, and that the Oregon Improvement Company will discharge its Chinese help at New Castle on or before November 1. Such action on the part of the corporations named will result in a peaceable solution of the vexed question in this county. However, should the corporations continue the employment of the Chinese after the 1st of November, there is an apprehension on the part of some of our citizens that the miners will be disposed to resort to forcible measures. I have recently visited the mines, and have talked freely with the miners on this subject. They all assure me in the most emphatic language that they do not contemplate violence in case the Chinese are not discharged. Our grand jury has been doing its duty promptly and fearlessly, and there is an earnest desire on the part of the great majority of our people that we be allowed to say to the world by our actions that we are capable of self-government.

Very respectfully, yours,

J. H. McGRAW,
Sheriff.

His Excellency WATSON C. SQUIRE,
Governor of Washington Territory.

Letter to Lewis Byrd, Sheriff Pierce County.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY, EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
Olympia, October 14, 1885.

DEAR SIR: From reports which have come to me from time to time, I learn that there is a strong probability of serious disturbances in your county in connection with the present Chinese agitation.

As you are undoubtedly aware, it is your duty under the statute to preserve peace and order in your county. Chief Justice Greene, in his recent charge to the grand jury at Seattle, quoted the sections of the law in full as applicable. Representations have been made to me by prominent and reliable citizens of your county that there is some danger of incendiarism and riot. What I wish to know is whether you are prepared to meet any emergency, that is to say, whether you can depend upon the civil force at your command to repress any disorders if such should occur. Can you have a large number of reliable men sworn in as your deputies, and make the force so strong as to overawe any turbulent element that may exist? This is the surest way to prevent trouble, and the plan has been adopted at Seattle with marked success.

Of course it will be very humiliating to you, as well as to me, to have to call upon the military arm of the Government to preserve order in a county so well advanced as Pierce County.

It would take us a long time to recover from the bad effects if such an outbreak should occur.

I am in communication with the Government at Washington on this subject, and I desire to be fully posted as to your situation in Pierce County. It seems to me that you will do well to commence your preparations at once and act with vigor. If you are bold, resolute, and decided you will command the support of all good citizens, and many that have hitherto been undecided, or that have been committed to words of sympathy for the anti-Chinese movement, will see their error and will withdraw from the ranks of the agitators, and will join you in maintaining law and order. I deem it important that you communicate with me immediately and let me know your decided opinion of the situation as it appears to you.

If anything important occurs telegraph to me.

There is no doubt that if necessary I can have troops on the ground in a few hours, but we want to avoid calling upon them if possible.

Respectfully yours,

WATSON C. SQUIRE,
Governor.

LEWIS BYRD, Esq.,
Sheriff Pierce County, Tacoma, Wash.

Reply of Sheriff Byrd.

TACOMA, WASH., *October* 15, 1885.

DEAR SIR: Your letter of October 14, 1885, is duly at hand, and its contents carefully noted.

In reply I would say that I have had in view for several days the propriety of making known to you the situation here, for the purpose of preparing for any emergency that might arise for the action of the military authorities, but the situation here at present, in my opinion, does not require that measure.

The people seem determined to rid the city of the Chinese, and are holding public meetings and torch-light processions, and I learn have issued a manifesto to the citizens of Tacoma asking them to discharge the Chinamen in their employ, and hereafter to refuse.

So far no disturbance of any kind has taken place here, and there seems to be no disposition to harm the Chinamen, but I am well aware that such demonstrations are liable to lead to violence and riot, and am not satisfied that we will escape trouble here should the Chinamen refuse to go by the 1st of November. Our city is large, and there are a large number of men that seem to be taking an active part in this movement, and should they meet with resistance from the Chinese trouble will be sure to follow. I think I can safely say at present that we have a sufficient number of good, substantial citizens among the business men of Tacoma who will stand ready and willing to assist me in the preservation of the peace and the protection of the property and rights of the Chinese should occasion require their aid.

I realize the fact that it is time to prepare for what may happen from this agitation, and I will at once make a thorough canvass of the city and ascertain if possible how many reliable men I can command and rely upon in the emergency of any outbreak or disturbance, and will use every effort to organize a sufficient force to meet any emergency.

I realize that it will be humiliating to ask for military aid, and will leave nothing undone to prevent the necessity for such a measure. I will also keep you fully advised regarding the situation, and report the progress of my efforts to effect a sufficient force.

Very respectfully, yours, &c.,

LEWIS BYRD,
Sheriff of Pierce County.

Governor SQUIRE,
Olympia, Wash.

October 21 I received the following letter from the Chinese consul:

IMPERIAL CHINESE CONSULATE-GENERAL,
San Francisco, October 15, 1885.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your telegram of September 30, in answer to mine of even date. It gave the officers of this consulate much pleasure to know that measures had been taken to prevent further outrages upon the Chinese subjects residing in your Territory. I beg to call your attention to other complaints that have come to our knowledge since the receipt of your dispatch.

We are informed that certain lawless and evil-disposed persons have by threats and intimidation compelled the Chinese to leave their occupations, and in some instances destroyed their property. Notably these complaints come from interior places—Franklin, Port Blakeley, Black Diamond, Wilkeson, and Carbon Hill. They come in these instances from the owners and companies, and not direct from the Chinese. While there is no doubt as to the ability of the local authorities to suppress lawlessness in the large towns like Seattle and Tacoma, it appears from our informants that no efforts have or are being made in the outlying places for the protection of Chinese or their employers. I have before me the charge of Judge Greene to the grand jury, in which he points out the law applicable to such acts as those complained of, which if enforced will no doubt have the desired effect.

In connection with this subject I have mailed to you a decision of the United States circuit court defining the rights of Chinese residents in this country. I trust that

you will take such action as will in your opinion put a stop to further acts of violence towards the Chinese residents, and I trust your opinion given in answer to my dispatch will prove correct, that "troops will not be needed to protect life and property."

I have the honor to be, with much respect,
Your obedient servant,

F. A. BEE,
Chinese Consul.

His Excellency WATSON C. SQUIRE,
Olympia, Wash.

Reply to Chinese consul.

TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON, EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
Olympia, October 21, 1885.

DEAR SIR: I beg to acknowledge your letter of October 15, and to thank you for the copy of the decision of the United States circuit court defining the rights of Chinese residents in this country.

Inclosed I beg to hand you my special report of October 12, to the authorities in Washington, concerning the anti-Chinese agitation in this Territory. I would also inform you that ever since the agitation commenced I have been energetically endeavoring to put a stop to the further acts of violence towards the Chinese residents in this Territory.

I have recently received reports from the sheriff of King County and the sheriff of Pierce County, which lead me to think that, in accordance with my advice, they have secured the co-operation of a sufficient number of reliable men as a *posse comitatus* to assist them in repressing any disorders or breaches of the peace.

The situation at Tacoma is less satisfactory than at Seattle, and I have addressed communications to the mayors of each of these places, calling upon them to exercise their power in repressing assaults; but I mainly relied upon the organizations under the law relating to the *posse comitatus* of the sheriffs of the respective counties.

The sheriff of King County, in which the Franklin and Black Diamond mines are situated, writes me that he is firmly convinced that he and his deputies are able to protect the lives and property of all persons in the county. He says that nineteen-twentieths of the able-bodied men can be depended upon as a *posse comitatus*. He says that the coal companies will discharge their Chinese help on or before November 1, and such action on the part of these corporations will result in the peaceable solution of the vexed question in that county. He further reports that, should the corporations continue the employment of the Chinese after the 1st of November, there is an apprehension on the part of some of the citizens that the miners will be disposed to resort to forcible measures. He says that he has recently visited the miners and talked freely with them on the subject, and they all assure him in the most emphatic language that they do not contemplate violence. The grand jury has been doing its duty promptly and fearlessly. I think we are dealing with the question as well as could be expected in any part of the United States under such circumstances.

Of course, it is possible that an outrage might be committed before the authorities could prevent it, and in the excited state of public feeling I have privately advised Chinese residents who have waited upon me that I thought the best policy for them to pursue is to quietly withdraw, if they can do so, until the present period of excitement has passed away. Many of them are leaving this part of the country. I really believe it to be for the best interests of the Chinese residents on this coast to scatter themselves throughout the United States, thus so thining out their numbers that they will not be offensive. There are many kinds of employment that they can pursue to advantage without interfering with the American laborer, if they will take this course.

One thing that has particularly excited the people in the vicinity of Puget Sound is the fact that Chinese have been surreptitiously coming over the line from British Columbia in large numbers within the past few months, and the United States marshal, as I am informed finds it impossible to take them back to British Columbia, without making the payment of $50 to the Government of British Columbia for each one so returned.

In conclusion, I would add that every power of the law shall be lent to secure the Chinese residents of this Territory from assault.

Yours, respectfully,

WATSON C. SQUIRE,
Governor.

Col. F. A. BEE,
Chinese Consul, San Francisco, Cal.

you will take such action as will in your opinion put a stop to further acts of violence towards the Chinese residents, and I trust your opinion given in answer to my dispatch will prove correct, that "troops will not be needed to protect life and property."

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Your obedient servant,

F. A. BEE,
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His Excellency WATSON C. SQUIRE,
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Reply to Chinese consul.

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Olympia, October 21, 1885.

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In conclusion, I would add that every power of the law shall be lent to secure the Chinese residents of this Territory from assault.

Yours, respectfully,

WATSON C. SQUIRE,
Governor.

Col. F. A. BEE,
Chinese Consul, San Francisco, Cal.

Letter to Hon. H. L. Yesler, mayor of Seattle.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY, EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
Olympia, October 22, 1885.

DEAR SIR: Yesterday evening I received the following dispatch from Hon. T. F. Bayard, Secretary of State, at Washington:

"Chinese minister represents the urgent necessity for measures of protection to Chinese at Seattle, and every power of law should be lent to secure them from assault."

To this I replied as follows:

"My letter of October 12 to the Secretary of the Interior explains situation and organization at Seattle. Sheriff of King County reports that he is able to protect lives and property of all persons in county, and that in case of disturbance nineteen-twentieths of the able-bodied men can be depended upon as a *posse comitatus*. I am taking every lawful precaution to preserve order, and will issue a proclamation, if deemed advisable, warning all persons against assaulting Chinese."

I deem it proper to acquaint you confidentially with the contents of these dispatches, and I also send you a copy of my report to the President, through the Secretary of the Interior, which was mailed October 12. I shall be glad to receive a report from you as to your views of the situation, so that I may use the same, if found desirable, in my next correspondence with the authorities at Washington. Of course I know that you will exert your official authority to the utmost to prevent any outbreak of any kind against the peace and dignity of the law, and I wish to assure you of my energetic support of all lawful measures which you may take to secure the Chinese from assault.

Respectfully, yours,

WATSON C. SQUIRE,
Governor.

Hon. H. L. YESLER,
Mayor of Seattle, Seattle, Wash.

Second letter from Sheriff Byrd.

TACOMA, PIERCE COUNTY, *October* 23, 1885.

SIR: I have the honor to herewith submit to you a list of men that belong to the "Knights of Labor" in the city of Tacoma, who have offered themselves and their services as deputy sheriffs, and I am swearing them as fast as I can bring them in. I have also sworn in fifty men in Puyallup and the Puyallup Valley. I also have a list of about two hundred good, substantial citizens of Tacoma who have already offered their services, and whom I will swear in at once.

I can safely say that I can procure all the assistance necessary in the next twenty-four hours. I can also assure you at this time that peace will and can be preserved by the civil authorities of our county.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LEWIS BYRD,
Sheriff Pierce County.

To WATSON C. SQUIRE,
Governor of Washington Territory.

(A long list of names inclosed.)

Letter from General J. W. Sprague.

TACOMA, WASH., *October* 23, 1885.

MY DEAR GOVERNOR: Your telegram was received this morning asking if the public safety here required a proclamation, &c. I replied that it did not, by wire. It looked at one time as though there might be some trouble, but that is passed.

I am not surprised that people at a distance who read Tacoma papers conclude that there is danger of mob violence; but the papers, strangely enough, do not represent public sentiment here. A vast majority of people here desire to have the "Chinese go," and many are willing to utter incendiary language to frighten the Chinese away, but will not countenance unlawful acts.

A letter will be sent you, numerously signed, assuring you of the safety of the public peace here.

Very respectfully, &c.,

J. W. SPRAGUE.

Governor W. C. SQUIRE,
Olympia.

P. S.—I forgot to mention that our sheriff here is efficient and vigilant, and before the 1st of November he will have a force of about three hundred reliable deputies sworn in, so as to be ready for any emergency. This is being done very quietly. I expect to be a deputy sheriff myself, an honor that I never expected to attain.

Very respectfully,

J. W. SPRAGUE.

Letter from leading citizens of Tacoma.

TACOMA, WASH., *October* 23, 1885.

Hon. WATSON C. SQUIRE,
Governor of Washington Territory, Olympia:

SIR: With reference to your inquiries concerning the public peace in connection with the anti-Chinese agitation, we beg respectfully to say that in our opinion there will be no occasion whatever for the presence of troops or the employment of an organized force under the sheriff, and that the sheriff will be able to preserve the peace and enforce the laws. He will be supported in this by the citizens generally. We hold ourselves responsible for these assurances, and have the honor to be,

Signed by—

R. Wingate, I. B Wallace, W. T. Blackwell, Stuart Rice, George Fuller, F. T. Olds, Isaac W. Anderson, James Griffiths, William Robertson, J. V. Fraser, John N. Goodwin, Samuel Wilkeson, jr., J. H. Houghton, W. P. Bonney, John S. Baker, W. A. Freeman, W. H. Fife, W. B. Kelley, E. S. Smith, James M. Ashton, W. D. Tyler, J. W. Sprague, Theodore C. Sears, James Chamberlain, James S. Wintermute, A. M. Stewart, Isaac W. Smith, E. M. Hunt, Henry Drum, W. Fraser.

Letter to Sheriff F. W. De Lorimer, of Whatcom County.

TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON, EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
Olympia, October 24, 1885.

DEAR SIR: Although there has been but little excitement in your county on the anti-Chinese question, as compared with what has been going on in the counties of King and Pierce, yet in view of the fact that your county was actively represented at the so-called "Anti-Chinese Congress," recently held in Seattle, and the statements in public print that you have had considerable agitation on the subject in Whatcom, I deem it proper to inquire of you officially if you think there is any danger to life and property in connection with the anti-Chinese movement in your county. If there is any danger whatever I would strongly advise you to pursue a course similar to that pursued by the sheriffs of King and Pierce Counties, namely, to organize under the law a strong force of reliable deputy sheriffs who can be depended upon to assist you in maintaining peace and order in the community.

The Secretary of State at Washington telegraphs me as follows:

"Chinese minister represents the urgent necessity for measures of protection to Chinese, and every power of law should be lent to secure them from assault."

It is not necessary for me to remind you that in your capacity of sheriff of the county you are especially charged by section 2769 of the Code of Washington Territory as follows:

"It shall be the duty of sheriffs and their deputies to keep and preserve the peace of their respective counties, and to quiet and suppress all affrays, riots, unlawful assemblies, and insurrection for whatever purpose; and in apprehending or securing any person for felony or breach of the peace they may call to their aid such person or power of their county as they may deem necessary."

There are various other sections of the statute which are applicable in case of disturbances, which were quoted by the chief justice of the Territory in his recent charge to the grand jury at Seattle.

But I have no doubt that your prosecuting attorney will fully advise you of the law. I think that the excitement attending this anti-Chinese movement is subsiding, and I hope that the fair name of our Territory may not be disgraced in the attempt to rid the country of Chinamen by force.

The danger has been that the feelings which we all have shared in regard to our wish to be rid of the Chinese evil were likely to be fanned into a flame to such an extent that some man or men, more zealous than the rest, might commit acts of violence that would plunge a whole community into such trouble as occurred at Wyoming recently.

I trust that you will exert the entire power and influence of your office, as I shall of mine, to protect the community from such unlawful acts.

As I am in correspondence with the authorities at Washington on this subject, I desire to obtain your views in writing as to the situation in Whatcom County, and what course you think it practicable for you to pursue in this matter. If you are bold, resolute, and decided, you will easily command the support of all good citizens, and you can select a few of the most reliable to act with you in any sudden emergency, such as is possible yet to be apprehended on or about the 1st of November.

Your vigorous action at this critical time will do much to relieve the anxiety of the authorities at Washington, and if you and the sheriffs of the other counties named thoroughly perform the duties of the office undoubtedly our Territory will be spared the disgrace of having United States troops sent to enforce the law.

Hoping to hear from you at your earliest convenience, I am, very respectfully,

WATSON C. SQUIRE,
Governor.

F. W. DE LORIMER,
Sheriff of Whatcom County, Washington Territory.

Reply of Sheriff De Lorimer.

WHATCOM, WASH., *October* 28, 1885.

DEAR SIR: In answer to your favor of the 24th instant, I will say this: I don't have any fear of trouble from the people of our county. We have but few Chinese here, and they will soon all be gone from here, but they will go in peace. Our citizens are buying what property they have here and will not employ them any more, so there is nothing for them to do but go, which they will soon do. You may be sure I will do my duty as far as my power goes.

Yours, respectfully,

F. W. DE LORIMER,
Sheriff of Whatcom County.

WATSON C. SQUIRE,
Governor of Washington Territory.

Upon the receipt of a telegram from Tacoma, I proceeded to that place on the 27th of October, and by request of citizens, addressed them upon our mutual relations to the anti-Chinese agitation, and thereupon received their vote of thanks. On my return to Olympia I received the following letter from John Arthur, esq.:

TACOMA, WASH., *October* 28, 1885.

DEAR GOVERNOR: This evening's News has just appeared, and its attitude towards you is so much modified that I cannot forbear offering you my congratulations on this additional proof of the salutary effect which your brief visit to Tacoma has had.

I send you by this mail a copy, although you probably get it regularly. As I predicted, the News is more just to you than the Ledger, and for the reason I gave. Your frank, earnest, and dignified speech last evening has given satisfaction to everybody, and since its utterance there is not a man in Tacoma who does not fully recognize the difficulty of the position in which you were placed by the prevailing agitation, and the patient good sense with which you have up to the present met and surmounted that difficulty. The reaction of sentiment in your favor is quite marked. Indeed there would have been no unfriendly sentiment at any time if your official letter to our sheriff had been correctly reported here. But "all's well that ends well." Your visit has set matters right, and there will be no further misunderstanding. Our Chinese are still going, and there will probably be very few left here at the end of this week. Each day we are more closely approaching the practical solution of the cheap-labor problem in Tacoma, and there is not the faintest prospect of any resort to violence for the purpose of hastening the solution. I always believed that the move-

ment would succeed here without violence; doubtless others were less optimistic in their views, and really looked for trouble. Again assuring you of my pleasure at the good result of your visit,

I am, very truly,

JOHN ARTHUR.

Hon. WATSON C. SQUIRE,
Governor, Olympia, Wash.

I received an invitation to attend an anti-Chinese meeting at Tacoma, which I answered as follows:

Letter to M. Kaufman, esq.

TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON, EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
Olympia, October 29, 1885.

DEAR SIR: I regret official duties prevent acceptance of your invitation to attend meeting at Tacoma to-morrow evening.

I sympathize with the American workingmen in their efforts to have the Chinese peacefully go. But the *condition distinctly is peace. Maintain law and order*, and the victory will finally be yours. *Without lawful measures any advantage can be but temporary* and soon would be lost.

Sincerely yours,

WATSON C. SQUIRE,
Governor.

Mr. M. KAUFMAN,
Tacoma, Wash.

Letter from John Arthur.

TACOMA, *November* 4, 1885.

DEAR GOVERNOR: *Fuit Ilium.* The Chinese are no more in Tacoma, and the trouble over them is virtually at an end. Yesterday they were peaceably escorted out of town and put upon the freight and passenger trains this morning. Do you recall what I told you as to the method which I understood would be adopted on the last days? It was strictly followed, with the exception that the train was not special, the reason for this departure from the programme being that the price asked for a special train was too exorbitant.

The twenty-five or thirty Chinamen who were permitted to remain a day for purposes of packing and shipping store-goods will leave to-morrow morning; then Tacoma will be *sans* Chinese, *sans* pigtails, *sans* moon-eye, *sans* wash-house, *sans* joss-house, *sans* everything Mongolian, if the shades of Shakespeare will pardon me. It affords me genuine delight to recall my assurances to you at Olympia and here that the Chinese would be got out of Tacoma without any trouble, and point to the *denouement* in confirmation. Those who predicted differently were partly swayed by their wishes, and greatly underrated the intelligence, character, and resolution of the men who worked up the movement, and who were flippantly called a "*rabble*" by their moral and intellectual inferiors.

The "rabble" element in the movement was small and without power; hence the peaceful victory. After a canvass of the situation yesterday, I thought there would be some risk in presenting the preamble and resolution I had prepared; the chamber last night represented exultant triumph and sullen, resentful acquiescence, which a little spark might kindle into a blaze of bitter antagonism; and the sentiment was that nothing should be done until you had approved or disapproved the petition to President Cleveland concerning the non-enforcement of the Chinese restriction act.

Very truly yours,

JOHN ARTHUR.

Hon. WATSON C. SQUIRE,
Olympia, Wash.

On the 3d of November I received a confidential letter from John Arthur, esq., from which I extract the following sentence:

"Your letter to Mr. Kaufman contributed much to an improvement in the general feeling."

From all this I anticipated a happy termination of our difficulties without the employment of troops.

SAN FRANCISCO, *September* 30, 1885.

The GOVERNOR OF WASHINGTON TERRITORY,
Olympia:

Complaints are made to this consulate from your Territory that evil-disposed persons have attacked and murdered several Chinese residents, and that further violence is threatened. That in fact the Chinese are to be expelled from the Territory. Will you please inform me if the local authorities can afford the Chinese protection under the law and the treaty, in event that those designs are attempted to be carried out? It seems to me that energetic action on your part now will put a stop to further outrage and avoid extreme measures now in force in Wyoming.

F. A. BEE,
Chinese Consul.

OLYMPIA, *September* 30, 1885.

F. A. BEE,
Chinese Consul, San Francisco:

Persons accused of murdering Chinese residents are confined in jail awaiting trial. Local authorities are vigilant in repressing and guarding against further outbreak.

Chinese laborers are being discharged by mining, manufacturing, and railroad companies, and many of them, fearful of violence, are leaving the disturbed districts.

Up to the present time it is thought that troops will not be needed to protect life and property

WATSON C. SQUIRE,
Governor.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October* 20, 1885.

The GOVERNOR OF WASHINGTON TERRITORY:

Chinese minister represents the urgent necessity for measures of protection to Chinese at Seattle, and every power of law should be lent to secure them from assault.

T. F. BAYARD.

To which I replied as follows:

OLYMPIA, *October* 20, 1885.

T. F. BAYARD,
Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.:

My letter of October 12 to Secretary of Interior explains situation and organization at Seattle. Sheriff of county reports he is able to protect lives and property of all persons in county, and that in case of disturbance nineteen-twentieths of the able-bodied men can be depended upon as *posse comitatus*.

I am taking every lawful precaution to preserve order, and will issue proclamation, if deemed advisable, warning all persons against assaulting Chinese.

W. C. SQUIRE,
Governor.

The following telegrams from Hon. Eugene Canfield:

SEATTLE, *October* 22, 1885.

Governor W. C. SQUIRE,
Olympia:

Strongly advise prompt proclamation; situation not so favorable, especially Tacoma.

EUGENE CANFIELD.

WHATCOM, *October* 24, 1885.

Governor W. C. SQUIRE,
Olympia:

Late suggestions emphasized. Situation bad here. By accident dynamite failed explode. Now in safe. Suggest your headquarters in Tacoma.

EUGENE CANFIELD.

OLYMPIA, *October* 22, 1885.

General J. W. SPRAGUE,
Tacoma, Wash.:

Does public safety require proclamation? If so, please indicate by letters and petition. Advise by telegraph.

WATSON C. SQUIRE,
Governor.

To which following answer was received:

TACOMA, *October* 23, 1885.

GOV. WATSON C. SQUIRE,
Olympia, Wash.:

No proclamation required. Order will be preserved by sheriff. If necessary five hundred deputies will support him. There will be no disturbance. Will write.

J. W. SPRAGUE.

TACOMA, *November* 3, 1885.

Governor SQUIRE: A large body of men assembled to-day and moved all of the Chinamen outside of the city.

LEWIS BYRD,
Sheriff.

Which was answered as follows:

OLYMPIA, *November* 3, 1885.

LEWIS BYRD,
Sheriff, Tacoma, Wash.:

Telegram received. I regret to hear of any violence in your county. Can you preserve Chinese from assault with the force at your command? If not, I will so inform the Government at Washington. Answer immediately.

W. C. SQUIRE,
Governor.

Sheriff Byrd answered as follows:

TACOMA, *November* 3, 1885.

WATSON C. SQUIRE, *Governor:*

Most of Chinamen have been removed beyond city limits. No property destroyed. Those remaining will be removed to-morrow. Nobody injured bodily. No Government force could reach here in time to prevent removal to-morrow.

LEWIS BYRD,
Sheriff

OLYMPIA, *November* 3, 1885.

LEWIS BYRD,
Sheriff, Tacoma, Wash.:

Lend every power of law to secure Chinese from assault, and report result to me.

WATSON C. SQUIRE,
Governor.

TACOMA, *November* 3.

Governor W. C. SQUIRE,
Olympia:

Mob driving Chinamen out of town. Will you not protect us?

TEN SIN YEE LEE.

PUYALLUP, *November* 3, 1885.

Governor SQUIRE:

People driving Chinamen from Tacoma. Why sheriff no protect. Answer.

GOON GAU.

To which following answer was sent:

OLYMPIA, *November* 3, 1885.

GOON GAU,
Puyallup:

Telegram received. I have telegraphed facts to the Government at Washington.

WATSON C. SQUIRE.

OLYMPIA, *November* 4, 1885.

LEWIS BYRD,
Sheriff, Tacoma, Wash.:

I understand, by dispatches from you and others, that many Chinese have been forcibly removed from Tacoma, and remainder will be to-day. If so, wire me immediately, stating the number of Chinese expelled and number remaining, as near as possible.

WATSON C. SQUIRE,
Governor.

To which following answer was made:

TACOMA, *November* 4, 1885.

WATSON C. SQUIRE,
Governor:

About two hundred Chinese moved out yesterday. Think there are about forty Chinese left in city, and they are being packed to leave.

LEWIS BYRD,
Sheriff.

PUYALLUP, *November* 4, 1885.

Governor W. C. SQUIRE:

I am notified that at three p. m., to-morrow, a mob will remove me and destroy my goods. I want protection. Can I have it? Answer.

GOON GAU.

The following to Secretary Lamar:

OLYMPIA, *Wash., November* 4, 1885.

Sheriff at Tacoma has not protected Chinese from intimidation and forcible removal. About two hundred were expelled yesterday and to-day. Sheriff informs me nobody injured bodily so far. I had instructed sheriff to lend every power of law to secure the Chinese from assault. The Chinese are imploring me for protection. Had I not better issue proclamation, warning against rioting and assaults, on penalty of the law and United States interference?

WATSON C. SQUIRE,
Governor.

SEATTLE, *November* 4, 1885.

Governor SQUIRE:

In view of what has taken place at Tacoma, a number of citizens here requested me to ask you for troops immediately. Anticipate trouble very soon.

H. L. YESLER,
Mayor Seattle.

OLYMPIA, *November* 4, 1885.

J. H. MCGRAW,
Sheriff, Seattle, Wash.:

Can you secure Chinese from assault with force at your command?

WATSON C. SQUIRE,
Governor.

Sheriff McGraw responds as follow:

SEATTLE, *November* 5, 1885.

Governor SQUIRE:

Hope to be able to preserve order without aid of troops, but think it best that you be prepared to send them at a moment's notice. Will keep you advised.

J. H MCGRAW,
Sheriff.

The following to Secretary of Interior:

OLYMPIA, *November* 4, 1885.

Hon. L. Q. C. LAMAR,
Secretary of the Interior, Washington, D. C.:

The mayor of Seattle telegraphs me as follows:

"In view of what has taken place at Tacoma, a number of citizens here requested me to ask you for troops immediately.

"H. L. YESLER,
"*Mayor of Seattle.*"

I have already telegraphed you regarding the affair at Tacoma, and think preparation for prompt action now necessary. Please request Secretary of War to instruct department commander.

WATSON C. SQUIRE,
Governor.

I then issued the following proclamation, which was immediately published throughout the country:

Proclamation by the governor.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY,
Executive Office, Olympia.

Whereas it has recently appeared by published statements and various other evidences, commonly understood, in certain counties bordering on Puget Sound, that certain persons have concerted together and determined to cause the removal of all Chinese residents from such counties in Washington Territory;

And whereas all acts of violence and intimidation against Chinese residents are plainly against the laws of Washington Territory and the laws and treaty of the United States;

And whereas it is represented by the sheriff of Pierce County and by the Chinese residents of the city of Tacoma, in said county, that said Chinese residents have been forcibly removed beyond the limits of said city;

And whereas the mayor of the city of Seattle now represents the immediate danger of disturbances of the peace in that city on account of the present anti-Chinese agitation;

And whereas the United States Government has, by the Secretary of the Department of State, instructed the executive of the Territory that every power of law should be lent to secure the Chinese from assault;

And whereas the good name and prosperity of the Territory depend upon the preservation of peace and good order therein by the duly-constituted civil authorities:

Now, therefore, I, Watson C. Squire, governor of the Territory of Washington, hereby warn all persons against participating in any riot or breach of the peace; and at this time I especially warn all persons against inciting others to riot or a breach of the peace, in that they will be held responsible for such acts, under the penalties of the law.

And I call upon the sheriffs of the respective counties, and other officers who are charged by law with the duty of keeping the peace therein, to secure all Chinese residents from assault, and I call upon all good citizens to assist them in so doing.

Fellow-citizens, I appeal to you! Array yourselves on the side of the law! This is the time in the history of the Territory for an intelligent, law-abiding, and prosperous community, who love their country and their homes, who are blessed with boundless resources of forest, field, and mine, and who aspire to soon become a great self-governing State, to assert their power of *self-control* and *self-preservation* as against a spirit of lawlessness which is destructive alike to immigration, to labor, and to capital.

If you do not protect yourselves, you have only to look to the step beyond; which is, simply, the fate of Wyoming and the speedy interference of United States troops.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the great seal of the Territory to be affixed at Olympia this 4th day of November, A. D. 1885.

[SEAL.] WATSON C. SQUIRE,
Governor.

By the Governor:
N. H. OWINGS,
Secretary of Washington Territory.

SEATTLE, *November* 5, 1885.

Governor W. C. SQUIRE:

Things are looking somewhat better. Will keep you advised.

J. H. McGRAW,
Sheriff.

TACOMA, *November* 5, 1885.

WATSON C. SQUIRE,
Governor:

Chinese houses here burning. You ought to do something for Seattle quick.

C. H. HANFORD,
Assistant United States Attorney.

SEATTLE, *November* 5, 1885.

Governor WATSON C. SQUIRE:

Things look somewhat better. Will advise further.

ROGER S. GREENE.

I received the following from the honorable Secretary of the Interior:

WASHINGTON, D. C., *November* 5, 1885.

Governor WATSON C. SQUIRE,
Olympia, Wash.:

The issuance of your proclamation received unqualified approbation. Follow it up with vigorous measures of precaution and prevent Federal interference. Not to be used except in case of extreme necessity. The extra expense of such local force as you may have to use I will recommend to be defrayed by Federal Government.

L. Q. C. LAMAR,
Secretary.

OLYMPIA, WASH., *November* 5, 1885.

J. H. MCGRAW,
Sheriff, Seattle, Wash.:

I have just received the following dispatch from the Government:

"The issuance of your proclamation receives unqualified approbation. Follow it up with vigorous measures of precaution and prevent violence. Federal interference not to be used except in case of extreme necessity. The extra expense of such local force as you may have to use I will recommend to be defrayed by Federal Government.

"L. Q. C. LAMAR,
"Secretary."

You will govern yourself accordingly, using Territorial military organization when necessary.

WATSON C. SQUIRE,
Governor.

OLYMPIA, *November* 5, 1885.

J. H. MCGRAW,
Sheriff, Seattle, Wash.:

Think you better not publish my dispatch from Washington, but see what can be done at once in perfecting reliable organization, military and otherwise. Consult best men and act vigorously, keeping me advised.

WATSON C. SQUIRE,
Governor.

He answered as follows, November 6:

"On consultation with leading citizens, it is deemed best for you to come here this evening. Will you come?"

I answered that I would go to Seattle that evening, but the following dispatches occasioned my remaining in Olympia till next day to attend to forwarding and receiving dispatches:

SEATTLE, *November* 6, 1885.

Governor W. C. SQUIRE:

Order troops here at once. Delay is criminal. Have cutter bring soldiers from Port Townsend to-day. Act prompt in strict accordance with this request. Civil authorities not strong enough. Not sufficient time to organize local military force. Answer.

J. H. MCGRAW,
Sheriff.

SEATTLE, *November* 6, 1885.

Governor SQUIRE:

Quickest action possible necessary.

R. S. GREENE.

I telegraphed the same day to ex-Governor Ferry, of Seattle, for his opinion, and received by wire the following response:

"In my opinion troops should be sent here instanter.

"E. P. FERRY."

OLYMPIA, *November* 6, 1885.

Hon. L. Q. C. LAMAR,
Secretary Interior, Washington, D. C.:

Sheriff at Seattle telegraphs me as follows:

"Order troops here at once. Delay is criminal. Have cutter bring soldiers from Port Townsend to day. Act promptly in strict accordance with this request. Civil authorities not strong enough. Not sufficient time to organize local military force. Answer."

Chief justice of Territory telegraphs me from Seattle as follows:

"Quickest action possible necessary."

It is evidently impossble to protect Chinese at Seattle without United States troops immediately.

W. C. SQUIRE,
Governor.

OLYMPIA, *November* 6, 1885.

The SECRETARY OF WAR,
Washington, D. C.:

I have just received the following dispatch from sheriff at Seattle:

"Order troops here at once. Delay criminal. Have cutter bring soldiers from Port Townsend to-day. Act promptly in strict accordance with this request. Civil authorities not strong enough. Not sufficient time to organize local military force. Answer."

I consider the sheriff reliable, and believe the emergency requires the promptest action by the Government to save life and property, and especially to protect Chinese.

WATSON C. SQUIRE,
Governor.

OLYMPIA, *November* 6, 1885.

Hon. SECRETARY OF WAR,
Washington, D. C.:

Chief justice of Territory telegraphs me from Seattle: "Quickest action possible necessary."

WATSON C. SQUIRE,
Governor.

I sent similar dispatch to General Gibbon, commanding department, Vancouver, to which the following is an answer:

VANCOUVER BARRACKS, *November* 6, 1885.

Governor W. C. SQUIRE,
Olympia, Wash.:

Your dispatch received and wired to General Gibbon at Fort Canby, who will understandingly answer you direct. Should he send me instructions I will inform you. Meantime please consult sections 5297 and 5298, Revised Statutes.

WOOD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

ASTORIA, *November* 6, 1885.

Governor SQUIRE,
Olympia:

Troops are held ready to move on receipt of authority from Secretary of War, which has been telegraphed for. Will be at Fort Canby to-night.

GIBBON,
Commanding.

VANCOUVER BARRACKS, *November* 7, 1885.

Governor WATSON C. SQUIRE:

Ten companies will be sent to Seattle. Cannot communicate with General Gibbon. Please keep me constantly and fully informed by telegraph of the situation at Seattle.

WOOD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

VANCOUVER BARRACKS, *November* 7, 1885.

Governor WATSON C. SQUIRE,
Olympia, Wash.:

Special train with troops will leave Kalama at about 5 o'clock. Please communicate with me frequently.

WOOD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

I sent dispatch to Sheriff McGraw to "hold things steady," and received the following answer:

SEATTLE, *November* 7, 1885.

Governor W. C. SQUIRE:

Have made and am making every preparation possible. Anti-Chinese meeting will be held to-night. Moderation may prevail, but feeling of insecurity pervades community.

J. W. McGRAW,
Sheriff.

SEATTLE, *November* 7, 1885.

Governor W. C. SQUIRE:

Are troops coming; if so, when?

E. P. FERRY.

TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON, EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
Olympia, November 7, 1885.

SIR: The question here is simply that of protection to the Chinese. If they voluntarily leave, or if the attempt to protect them be abandoned, there will be no trouble between the whites.

The civil authorities, including the sheriffs and chief justice, hitherto confident, now admit their powerlessness against the present uprising in Seattle and Tacoma.

I am disappointed in the strength of the organizations for law and order, as I have been assured in writing over and over again by the leading citizens of the two towns of their entire willingness and strength to enforce the law, and sheriffs of the disturbed counties have assured me of the reliability of their organizations.

On the 23d of October I received a letter signed by thirty of the most prominent citizens of Tacoma, stating: "The sheriff will be able to preserve the peace and enforce the laws. He will be supported by the citizens generally. We hold ourselves responsible for these assurances." After all, it seems that the agitators were so well drilled in their secret program, and so skillful in their management, as to take the town by surprise at the critical hour.

Success now emboldens them at Seattle, and within a few hours the situation has entirely changed from its peaceful phase. A repetition of the Tacoma affair is threatened. Furthermore, the plans of agitation apparently now extend to Olympia and Portland, and it would seem that if this movement is not promptly checked it may extend itself to all the towns on this northwest coast.

Hon. E. P. Ferry (formerly governor of the Territory for eight years) telegraphs me from Seattle as follows:

"In my opinion, troops should be sent here instanter."

The Territorial military organizations are weak and widely scattered, and many of the members are indisposed to take up arms in favor of the Chinese as against their fellow-citizens. I am willing to call out the Territorial militia generally and make a strong stand for law and order. This proceeding will take some time, and meanwhile the Chinese are likely to be dispossessed and expelled, either with or without a riot. Under the circumstances, I fear it will be extremely difficult to convict persons accused of assaults upon Chinese or of complicity therein. Hence, if Chinese are to be protected the Federal Government must interfere.

I have already forwarded to you several dispatches and have no doubt that the Government will act before this reaches you; but this statement may be of interest.

I am, very respectfully,

WATSON C. SQUIRE,
Governor.

Hon. L. Q. C. LAMAR,
Secretary Department of the Interior, Washington, D. C.

VANCOUVER BARRACKS,
November 7, 1885.

Governor WATSON C. SQUIRE,
Olympia:

Troops will leave Vancouver for Seattle at about noon to-day, under command of Colonel De Russy. Special train from Kalama should reach Seattle about 9 o'clock to-night. Please acknowledge receipt.

WOOD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

VANCOUVER BARRACKS,
November 7, 1885.

Governor WATSON C. SQUIRE,
Tenino, Wash.:

Secretary directed ten companies be sent to Seattle. You will meet at Tenino Colonel De Russy, commanding troops. Confer with him and arrange matters of disposition of troops so as to best meet the emergency. Perhaps whole command best go to Seattle to-night, and then if necessary two companies can be sent from Seattle to Tacoma to-morrow.

WOOD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WASHINGTON, *November* 7, 1885.

Hon. WATSON C. SQUIRE,
Olympia, Wash.:

SIR: I have the honor to transmit to you herewith a copy of a proclamation issued this day by the President of the United States, relative to certain disturbances which have taken place in Washington Territory, with the request I made last evening that you have the same published and promulgated at the various points of disturbance.

L. Q. C. LAMAR,
Secretary.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY, EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
Olympia, November 7.

I have received the following proclamation from the President of the United States, with direction to publish and promulgate the same.

WATSON C. SQUIRE,
Governor.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas it is represented to me, by the governor of the Territory of Washington, that domestic violence exists within the said Territory, and that, by reason of unlawful obstructions and combinations and assemblages of evil-disposed persons, it has become impracticable to enforce, by the ordinary courts [course] of judicial proceedings, the laws of the United States at Seattle and other points and places within said Territory, whereby life and property are threatened and endangered; and

Whereas the legislature of said Territory cannot be convened, and in the judgment of the President an emergency has arisen and a case is now presented which justifies and requires, under the Constitution and laws of the United States, the employment of military force to suppress domestic violence and enforce the faithful execution of the laws of the United States, if the command and warning of this proclamation be disobeyed and disregarded:

Now, therefore, I, Grover Cleveland, President of the United States of America, do hereby command and warn all insurgents and all persons who have assembled at any point within the said Territory of Washington for the unlawful purpose aforesaid to desist therefrom and to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective abodes on or before twelve o'clock, meridian, on the eighth day of November instant; and I do admonish all good citizens of the United States and all persons within the limits and jurisdiction thereof against aiding, abetting, countenancing, or taking any part in such unlawful acts or assemblages.

In witness whereof I have set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be thereunto affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this seventh day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and tenth.

[SEAL.] GROVER CLEVELAND.

By the President:

T. F. BAYARD,
Secretary of State.

OLYMPIA, WASH., *November* 7, 1885.

Governor WATSON C. SQUIRE,
Seattle, Wash.:

President's proclamation received and in the hands of printer. Will go out on mail in the morning. I understand the proclamation is in hands of Seattle Post; hence will not repeat. I sent this to Secretary Lamar, and signed your name to it: "Proclamation received and promulgated."

N. H. OWINGS.

WINLOCK, WASH., *November* 8, 1885.

Governor SQUIRE,
Seattle, Wash.:

If upon arrival at Tacoma I find everything quiet I will come to Seattle and meet you there to-night.

GIBBON.

CONCLUSION.

The troops arrived at Seattle at 2 o'clock on the morning of the 8th of November, and General Gibbon arrived there on the evening of the same day. By his direction several companies were sent to Tacoma, and they escorted to Vancouver a large number of persons who were arrested at Tacoma by the United States marshal for complicity in assaults upon Chinese, or alleged unlawful acts connected therewith.

The moral effect of the presence of troops in Seattle was good, and there was no conflict of any kind between the troops and citizens.

On the 17th of November the troops all returned to Vancouver Barracks.

House joint resolution No. 21, *commending the action of the governor in causing United States troops to be called out during the recent anti-Chinese disturbances.*

Whereas the action of the governor of this Territory, in causing United States troops to be sent to Seattle during the recent disturbances growing out of the intense feeling existing concerning the evils arising from the presence of Chinese in our Territory, has been the subject of much comment in the public press and among the people of this Territory; and

Whereas certain newspapers and certain citizens of the Territory have condemned the said action of the governor; and

Whereas after a full examination of the correspondence laid before the legislative assembly by the governor in response to a resolution requesting the same it appears to the legislative assembly that said action taken by the governor was wise and judicious and for the best interests of the Territory; therefore, be it—

Resolved by the house (the council concurring), That it is the opinion of the legislative assembly of Washington Territory that the action of the governor of this Territory in causing United States troops to be called out as aforesaid, was wise and judicious action on his part and was for the best interests of the Territory and was fully justified by the facts as they were represented to him to exist at that time.

Passed the house of representatives January 20, 1886.

Passed the council January 20, 1886.

Governor's letter to legislative assembly.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY, EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
Olympia, December 17, 1885.

To the legislative assembly:

GENTLEMEN: I herewith transmit a copy of a letter just received by me from the honorable Secretary of the Treasury in reply to a memorial addressed to the President of the United States by the Tacoma Chamber of Commerce, which was sent to me to be indorsed and forwarded.

I added my earnest approval of the statements made in said communication, and forwarded the same to Washington on the 6th of November.

Inasmuch as the enforcement of the "restriction act" is of great importance to the people of this coast, and especially so to the people of Washington Territory, and as the Secretary states that "the appropriation heretofore made by Congress for carrying out the requirements of said act is entirely exhausted," I deem best to submit the matter for your information, with the suggestion that you memorialize Congress on this subject.

Very respectfully,

WATSON C. SQUIRE,
Governor.

Memorial of Tacoma Chamber of Commerce to the President of the United States.

TACOMA, *November* 3, 1885.

To His Excellency GROVER CLEVELAND,
President of the United States:

The Chamber of Commerce of Tacoma, Washington Territory, respectfully represent:

That the Chinese restriction act is not enforced in this Territory, and that it is apparent that the ordinary civil authorities of the United States located in the Territory are unable to enforce the same; that since the passage of said act large numbers of Chinese have stolen into the Territory from the neighboring province of British Columbia, in violation of law, and that the prospective discharge of thousands of Chinese laborers from employment in said province on the completion of the Canadian Pacific Railroad, now near at hand, renders it probable that there will soon be an additional large incursion of Chinese from said province into this Territory unless extraordinary measures are taken on the part of the Government to prevent the same.

That your petitioners firmly believe that the restriction act cannot be enforced in this Territory without the presence of a naval vessel in Puget Sound, and the disposition of bodies of United States troops, or a large force of deputy marshals at suitable places along the boundary between said province and the Territory, specially instructed to assist the customs officers and United States marshal in preventing the unlawful entrance of Chinese.

Your petitioners therefore respectfully and urgently request that prompt consideration may be given by your excellency to this emergency, and that such vigorous measures may be taken as may be deemed proper to secure the due enforcement of the restriction act.

And your petitioners will ever pray.

TACOMA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
By J. W. SPRAGUE,
President.

EDWARD N. FULLER,
Secretary.

Letter from the Secretary of the Treasury.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington D. C., December 9, 1885.

Hon. WATSON C. SQUIRE,
Governor of Washington Territory, Olympia, Wash.:

SIR: I am in receipt of your letter of the 6th ultimo, addressed to the President, and referred by him to this Department, which inclosed a petition from the Tacoma Chamber of Commerce, concerning the enforcement of the so-called "Chinese restriction act." (23 Stat., p. 115.)

The petitioners state that large numbers of Chinese laborers have stolen into the Territory from the neighboring province of British Columbia, in violation of the said act, and that the expected discharge of thousands of other Chinese laborers from employment on the Canadian Pacific Railroad, renders it possible that many of them will unlawfully enter the United States unless extraordinary measures are taken on the part of the Government to prevent it.

With regard to this matter I have to say, that the appropriation heretofore made by Congress for carrying out the requirements of said act, is entirely exhausted, and that at present it is impracticable for the Department to take any measures other than those already taken to prevent the landing and entrance of unauthorized Chinese laborers in United States territory. These measures consist in the collector of customs and other Federal officers being instructed to take all practicable precautions to prevent the entrance into the United States of unauthorized Chinese laborers, and, also if any such persons are found in our territory to take the necessary steps for their prosecution before the courts, and for their return to the country whence they came, but with the understanding, however, that no expenses are incurred by such officers, for which the Government may be charged.

Very respectfully,

D. MANNING,
Secretary.

DISTURBANCES DURING FERRUARY, 1886.

Proclamation by the governor.

To the people of Washington Territory:

Whereas it is represented to me by the mayor of the city of Seattle as follows:

Hon. W. C. SQUIRE:

SIR: The Chinese residents of this city of Seattle are being unlawfully removed from the city by a mob unlawfully gathered together. The authority of the city is not sufficient to keep the peace or preserve order. I appeal to you for aid and assistance.

HENRY L. YESLER,
Mayor.

Now, therefore, I, Watson C. Squire, governor of Washington Territory, do hereby publish this my proclamation warning all persons to desist from breach of the peace, and that peaceably disposed persons shall retire to their homes, except such persons as are disposed to assist the sheriff and the duly constituted civil authorities in maintaining law and order. And I request all such persons who are disposed to assist in maintaining order to enroll themselves under the sheriff immediately for that purpose.

Furthermore, I order the military companies of this city to immediately place themselves under arms, and that the commanding officers of such companies report forthwith to the sheriff of King County for the purpose of rendering him military assistance, if need be, in maintaining the law.

Done at Seattle this 7th day of February, A. D. 1886.

WATSON C. SQUIRE,
Governor.

Telegram from Chinese consul-general at San Francisco, Cal.

SAN FRANCISCO, *February* 7, 1886. (Via Olympia.)

W. C. SQUIRE,
Governor of Washington Territory:

In conformity with instructions from Washington, through Chinese legation, to call your attention without delay to any threatened outrage upon Chinese in your Territory, we now inform that we are this day in receipt of information that Chinese at Seattle have been notified by the so-called "Knights of Labor" to leave that place or take the consequences. Will you please give your immediate attention to this matter?

OWYANG MING,
Consul General.
F. A. BEE,
Consul.

Telegram to F. A. Bee, Chinese consul at San Francisco, Cal.

SEATTLE, *September* 7, 1886.

F. A. BEE,
Chinese Consul, San Francisco, Cal.:

Civil authorities and local military doing all possible to maintain law and order here. Telegraphed Washington.

WATSON C. SQUIRE,
Governor.

Telegram to collector of customs, Port Townsend, Wash.

SEATTLE, *February* 7, 1886.

The COLLECTOR OF THE PORT,
Port Townsend, Wash.:

Please send the United States revenue cutter to Seattle immediately, to protect lives and property.

WATSON C. SQUIRE,
Governor.

Telegram to commander United States revenue cutter, Port Townsend.

SEATTLE, *February* 7, 1886.

To CAPTAIN COMMANDING UNITED STATES REVENUE CUTTER,
Port Townsend, Wash.:

Please come with United States revenue cutter to Seattle immediately to protect lives and property. Answer.

WATSON C. SQUIRE,
Governor.

Telegram from deputy collector of customs.

PORT TOWNSEND, WASH., *February* 7, 1886.

Governor W. C. SQUIRE,
Seattle, Wash.:

Cutter just passed Dungeness, supposed bound here. Should arrive three p. m. Will notify you of her departure for Seattle.

W. M. HARNED,
Special Deputy Collector.

Telegram to Major Butler, U. S A., commanding troops, Fort Townsend, Wash.

SEATTLE, *February* 7, 1886.

Major BUTLER, U. S. A.,
Commanding Post, Fort Townsend:

Your dispatch to United States Attorney White received. It is highly important that you send all available troops at once.

WATSON C. SQUIRE,
Governor.

Telegram to Major Butler, commanding troops, Fort Townsend, Wash.

SEATTLE, *February* 7, 1886.

Major BUTLER, U. S. A.,
Commanding Troops, Fort Townsend, Wash.:

If cutter not arrived I urge that troops come by another vessel.

WATSON C. SQUIRE,
Governor.

Telegram from commanding officer of revenue cutter.

PORT TOWNSEND, WASH., *February* 7, 1886.

WATSON C. SQUIRE,
Governor:

Start with troops for Seattle when commanding officer at Fort Townsend receives orders to move them, which are expected every moment.

J. B. MOORE,
Commanding Wolcott.

Telegram to commanding officer, Fort Townsend.

SEATTLE, *February* 7, 1886.

COMMANDING OFFICER, *Fort Townsend:*

Can you send me here immediately 2,000 rounds cartridges, 50 caliber, for Springfield muskets? Urgent.

WATSON C. SQUIRE,
Governor.

Telegram to General Gibbon, commanding department.

SEATTLE, *February* 7, 1886.

General GIBBON,
Department Commander, Vancouver, Wash.:

Immense mob forcing Chinese to leave Seattle. Civil authorities arming *posse comitatus* to protect them. Serious conflict probable. I respectfully request that United States troops be immediately sent to Seattle. Troops at Fort Townsend can arrive soonest and probably will be sufficient. Have issued proclamation.

WATSON C. SQUIRE,
Governor.

Telegram to Hon. L. Q. C. Lamar, Secretary of the Interior.

SEATTLE, *February* 7, 1886.

Hon. L. Q. C. LAMAR,
Secretary of the Interior, Washington, D. C.:

Immense mob forcing Chinese to leave Seattle. Civil authorities arming posse comitatus to protect them. Serious conflict probable. I respectfully request that United States troops be immediately sent to Seattle. Troops at Fort Townsend can arrive soonest and probably will be sufficient. Have issued proclamation.

WATSON C. SQUIRE,
Governor.

Telegram to Hon. W. C. Endicott, Secretary of War.

SEATTLE, *February* 7. 1886.

Hon. SECRETARY OF WAR,
Washington, D. C.:

Immense mob forcing Chinese to leave Seattle. Civil authorities arming posse comitatus to protect them. Serious conflict probable. I respectfully request that United States troops be immediately sent to Seattle. Troops at Fort Townsend can arrive soonest and probably will be sufficient. Have issued proclamation.

WATSON C. SQUIRE,
Governor

Telegram from General Gibbon.

VANCOUVER, WASH., *February* 7, 1886.

Governor W. C. SQUIRE,
Seattle, Wash.:

Your dispatch of to-day received. There is no one in America who can order the interference of troops except the President of the United States.

JOHN GIBBON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

VANCOUVER, WASH., *February* 8, 1886.

Governor SQUIRE,
Seattle, Wash.:

Your dispatch is received. I am glad to know the civil power is making firm stand in favor of law and order and against sedition. The command here is ready to move on short notice on receipt of order from the President, who alone can give the order. I see no prospect of troops reaching you to-night.

GIBBON,
Commanding.

Telegram to Hon. L. Q. C. Lamar.

SEATTLE, *February* 8, 1886.

Hon. L. Q. C. LAMAR,
Secretary of the Interior, Washington, D. C.:

One hundred and ninety-eight Chinese residents voluntarily started for San Francisco by steamer to-day. Passages of sixty-two more were paid, but steamer could not take them. About one hundred and fifty armed citizens and militia have guarded Chinese since yesterday. Conflict occurred between armed citizens and mob; five persons were wounded. Situation extremely critical. Miners expected to reinforce mob to-night. Violence and lynching openly threatened against those who guarded Chinese.

I respectfully call upon United States Government for immediate military assistance. Instant action necessary, before night if possible.

W. C. SQUIRE.
Governor.

The above telegram was also sent to Secretary of War and to General Gibbon.

Telegram to the President.

SEATTLE, *February* 8, 1886.

GROVER CLEVELAND,
President of the United States, Washington, D. C.:

It seems to me that the simplest and most effective way of dealing with these local Chinese uprisings is to suspend the writ of habeas corpus and declare martial law over the disaffected area at the earliest moment possible. If, which I disbelieve, the governor here had the power to suspend the writ and declare and enforce martial law throughout Seattle, excepting say the court-house area, I firmly believe the matter could be handled easily and without bloodshed, and by the courts and militia without aid of the regular Army. But I doubt whether the matter can be disposed of otherwise without military aid of United States troops.

The great need from time to time as a case arises is the sudden supervention of strong governmental power.

ROGER S. GREENE,
Chief Justice.
W. H. WHITE,
United States Attorney.

I concur.

WATSON C. SQUIRE,
Governor.

Proclamation of martial law by the governor.

Whereas, heretofore on the 7th day of February, in consequence of an inflamed condition of the public mind in the city of Seattle, and grave disturbance of the public peace therein, I, Watson C. Squire, governor of the Territory of Washington, issued my proclamation warning all persons to desist from breaches of the peace, and peacefully to return to their homes, except such as were disposed to assist the sheriff and the other duly constituted authorities in maintaining law and order, and requesting all persons who were disposed to assist in maintaining order to enroll themselves under the sheriff immediately for that purpose; and

Whereas said proclamation has proved ineffectual to quiet the public mind and preserve the peace; and

Whereas numerous breaches of the peace have occurred and more are threatened; and

Whereas an insurrection exists in said city of Seattle, by which the lives, liberty, and property of the citizens of the Territory and sojourners within the Territory are endangered; and

Whereas the civil authorities have proved powerless to suppress said insurrection or prevent such breaches of the peace; and

Whereas the necessity for martial law within said city exists, and it is deemed proper that all needful measures should be taken for the protection of such citizens and sojourners and of all officers of the United States and of the Territory in the discharge of their public duties within said city:

Now, therefore, be it known that I, Watson C. Squire, as governor of said Territory and commander-in-chief of the military forces thereof, do hereby assume military command of said city of Seattle, and do hereby order that no person exercise any office or authority in said city which may be inconsistent with the laws and Constitution of the United States or the laws of said Territory; and I do hereby suspend the writ of *habeas corpus*, and declare martial law within said city.

Done at the city of Seattle, Territory of Washington, this 8th day of February, A. D. 1886.

Witness my hand and the seal of the Territory.

WATSON C. SQUIRE,
Governor.

[SEAL.]

Telegram to the President.

SEATTLE, *February* 8, 1886.

The PRESIDENT,
Washington, D. C.:

Upon further consideration and advice of the chief justice and pending instructions from you, I have issued a proclamation declaring martial law in the city of Seattle. The city is in a state of active insurrection, and bloody work is feared to-night.

WATSON C. SQUIRE,
Governor.

Telegram from the President.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *February* 8, 1886.

Hon. W. C. SQUIRE,
Governor, Seattle, Wash.:

Telegraph us at once the result of the measures taken and reported in your last dispatches.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

Telegram to the President.

SEATTLE, *February* 8, 1886.

The PRESIDENT,
Washington, D. C.:

Since my proclamation of martial law the city is much more quiet. Citizen soldiery are patrolling the streets and have succeeded in repressing further outbreak, but we have not sufficient support to enforce my orders with the vigor this occasion demands. We need a small United States force. Present force, having been on duty for forty hours, is inadequate to maintain peace.

WATSON C. SQUIRE,
Governor.

Telegram to the President.

SEATTLE, WASH., *February* 9, 1886.

GROVER CLEVELAND,
President of the United States, Washington, D. C.:

General Stevens when governor of this Territory proclaimed and enforced martial law (see Council Journal, Washington, 1856–'57, page 209), but the United States Attorney-General has given contrary opinion (see volume 8, Attorney-Generals' Opinions, page 365.)

Martial law in this city is now absolutely necessary. Please supplement or reinforce my proclamation of martial law in this (King) county. We need immediately here 200 regular troops.

Last night the central portion of the city was patrolled by citizen soldiers and was quiet, but the public feeling is not allayed, and in some respects the danger to the public peace is increasing.

It is impossible, with our limited force of militia, to enforce martial law throughout the city.

There is anti-Chinese trouble reported at Olympia by the secretary of the Territory and Judge Hoyt.

Other information states that Chinese were notified to leave Olympia in three days.

Secretary Owings asks for one company of troops for Olympia.

WATSON C. SQUIRE,
Governor.
ROGER S. GREENE,
Chief Justice.
W. H. WHITE,
United States Attorney.
GRANVILLE O. HALLER,
Colonel, U. S. Army.

Telegram from the President.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington, D. C., February 9, 1886.

Hon. WATSON C. SQUIRE,
Governor Seattle, Wash.:

The following proclamation has just been issued, and General Gibbon has been ordered to proceed at once in person with troops to Seattle:

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas it is represented to me by the governor of the Territory of Washington, that domestic violence exists within the said Territory, and that by reason of unlawful obstructions and combinations, and the assemblage of evil-disposed persons, it has become impracticable to enforce, by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, the laws of the United States at Seattle and at other points, and at places within said Territory, whereby life and property are thus threatened and endangered; and

Whereas in the judgment of the President an emergency has arisen, and a case is now presented which justifies and requires, under the Constitution and laws of the United States, the employment of military force to suppress domestic violence and enforce the faithful execution of the laws of the United States, if the command and warning of this proclamation be disobeyed and disregarded:

Now, therefore, I, Grover Cleveland, President of the United States of America, do hereby command and warn all insurgents, and all persons who have assembled at any point within the said Territory of Washington for the unlawful purpose aforesaid, to desist therefrom and to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective abodes, on or before six o'clock in the afternoon of the tenth day of February, instant, and I do admonish all good citizens of the United States, and all persons within the limits and jurisdiction thereof, against aiding, abetting, countenancing, or taking any part in such unlawful acts or assemblages.

In witness whereof I have set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be hereto affixed.

Done in the City of Washington, this month of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and tenth.

[SEAL.] GROVER CLEVELAND.

By the President:
T. F. BAYARD,
Secretary of State.

Telegram from General Gibbon.

VANCOUVER, WASH., *February* 9, 1886.

Governor SQUIRE,
Seattle, Wash.:

What is the condition of affairs in Seattle? Troops here ready to move on short notice, but no orders yet received.

JOHN GIBBON,
Commanding.

Telegram from Hon. N. H. Owings, secretary.

OLYMPIA, *February* 9, 1886.

Governor W. C. SQUIRE,
Seattle, Wash.:

Sixty men paraded the streets this morning, ordering Chinamen to leave. We have told Chinamen to stay. Mayor issued call law and order meeting citizens 2 o'clock. He will also issue proclamation. Unless mob is re-enforced from outside, we can take care of them. We have plenty arms and ammunition.

N. H. OWINGS.

Telegram from A. H. Chambers, mayor.

OLYMPIA, WASH., *February* 9, 1886.

WATSON C. SQUIRE,
Governor, Seattle, Wash.:

We are organized, and can handle our own citizens. If any considerable number of pro-Chinese come from Seattle inform me by telegram.

A. H. CHAMBERS,
Mayor.

Telegram from Secretary Owings.

OLYMPIA, *February* 9, 1886.

W. C. SQUIRE,
Governor, Seattle, Wash.:

I am satisfied the Chinese are liable to be driven out of here any moment. Would it not be well to drop a company of troops here?

N. H. OWINGS.

Telegram from Colonel De Russy, commanding troops.

TACOMA, WASH., *February* 10, 1886.

Governor SQUIRE,
Seattle, Wash.:

Will leave here by boat with eight companies of troops at 1.30 to-day.

DE RUSSY,
Lieutenant-Colonel.

Telegram to honorable Secretary of War.

SEATTLE, *February* 12, 1886.

Hon. W. C. ENDICOTT,
Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

I have not received any dispatch from you, but General Gibbon informs me that you sent one to me on the 8th instant.

W. C. SQUIRE,
Governor.

Telegram from the honorable Secretary of War.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *February* 13, 1886.

W. C. SQUIRE,
Governor Washington Territory, Seattle, Wash.:

Your dispatch of the 12th received. The following telegram of the Secretary of War, sent you on the 8th instant, is repeated:

"WAR DEPARTMENT,
"*Washington, February* 8, 1886.

"W. C. SQUIRE, *Governor Washington Territory:*

"Telegram received. Troops cannot be sent except on last emergency. It would seem that with force you have order could and should be maintained. Is the legislature in session? Keep me advised of the situation.

"By order of the President.

"W. C. ENDICOTT,
"*Secretary of War.*"

JOHN TWEEDALE,
Chief Clerk, in the absence of the Secretary of War, and by his direction.

Telegram to honorable Secretary of War.

SEATTLE, WASH., *February* 13, 1886.

Hon. W. C. ENDICOTT,
Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

Your dispatch of 13th received; that of 8th referred to never received.

Legislature adjourned biennial session February 4. Attempted forcible removal of Chinese at Olympia, Sumner, and Puyallup commenced on Tuesday; at Carbonado and Snohomish on Wednesday. Removal effected at all points, except Olympia, where it was successfully resisted by law-abiding citizens. The removal at Snohomish was not effected until Thursday. Circumstances indicate concerted action uninterrupted by President's proclamation.

Situation here unchanged. Arrests of leaders being made by General Gibbon.

WATSON C. SQUIRE,
Governor.

Telegram to the President.

SEATTLE, *February* 12, 1886.

The PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
Washington, D. C.:

All quiet here, but were troops withdrawn situation at present beyond power of civil process to control. I think if few intelligent men were called to Washington, light essential to a full understanding of the situation of affairs could be given, which would aid the national authorities in reaching a correct conclusion. The situation is very grave.

WATSON C. SQUIRE,
Governor.

[General Orders, No. 1.]

MILITARY HEADQUARTERS,
Seattle, Wash, February 8, 1886.

Martial law having been proclaimed by me, governor of Washington Territory, I hereby announce the following members of my staff, who will be obeyed and respected accordingly:

Assistant adjutant-general: G. O. Haller, U. S. A.
Assistant adjutant-general: G. M. Haller.
Aids: J. H. McGraw, George G. Lyon, C. H. Kittenger, L. S. Booth.
Judge-advocate-general: H. G. Struve.
Assistant quartermaster-general: James McNaught.
Assistant commissary-general: George D. Hill, U. S. A.
Surgeon-general: Dr. T. T. Minor.
Provost-marshal: A. E. Alden.
By command of the governor.

G. O. HALLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[General Orders, No. 2.]

MILITARY HEADQUARTERS,
Seattle, February 8, 1886.

Until further notice all saloons and places where intoxicating liquor is sold will be forthwith and permanently closed, and all other places of business shall be, and remain, closed between the hours of seven p. m., and six a. m., each night.

All persons found on the streets after 7 p. m., and before 5 a. m., without the consent in writing of the provost-marshal, will be arrested.

By command of the governor.

G. O. HALLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[General Orders, No. 3.]

MILITARY HEADQUARTERS,
Seattle, February 8, 1886.

Captain Greene, commanding Seattle Rifles; Captain Haines, commanding Company D, and Captain Kinnear, commanding Home Guards, will report with their respective commands to the adjutant-general at headquarters forthwith.

By command of the governor.

G. O. HALLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[General Orders, No. 4.]

MILITARY HEADQUARTERS,
Seattle, February 8, 1886.

Captain Haines with his command will report forthwith for duty to the provost-marshal.

By command of the governor.

G. O. HALLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[General Orders, No. 5.]

MILITARY HEADQUARTERS,
Seattle, February 8, 1886.

All persons willing to enlist in the military service of the Territory, to serve in the city of Seattle, are hereby called upon to report as recruits to the provost-marshal at the court house in this city.

All persons disposed to violate any law or treaty or the Constitution of the United States, are hereby warned and commanded to leave the city forthwith.

By command of the governor.

G. O. HALLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[General Orders. No. 6.]

MILITARY HEADQUARTERS,
Seattle, February 8, 1886.

The quartermaster-general will provide suitable office rooms for the commanding general, provost-marshal, quartermaster-general, and the post surgeon.

By command of the governor.

G. O. HALLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[General Orders, No. 7.]

MILITARY HEADQUARTERS,
Seattle, February 8, 1886.

The provost-marshal may, in his discretion, upon application, grant written permits to proprietary agents and managers of transportation lines, telegraph offices, newspapers and printing-offices, drug-stores, hotels, and restaurants to conduct their business during the whole of the day and night.

By command of the governor.

G. M. HALLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[General Orders, No. 8.]

MILITARY HEADQUARTERS,
Seattle, February 9, 1886.

Any persons violating the provisions of any law of the United States or Washington Territory, or the ordinances of the city of Seattle, at the time of the proclamation of martial law heretofore made, will be promptly arrested and summarily dealt with.

By command of the governor.

R. G. O'BRIEN,
Adjutant-General.

[General Orders, No. 9.]

MILITARY HEADQUARTERS,
Seattle, February 9, 1886.

The provost-marshal may, at his discretion, upon application, grant permits to proprietors of saloons licensed to sell intoxicating liquors to open and conduct their business between the hours of 8 a. m. and 5 p. m.

By order of the governor.

R. G. O'BRIEN,
Adjutant-General.

[General Orders, No. 10.]

MILITARY HEADQUARTERS,
Seattle, February 9, 1886.

No passes shall be issued to any one to appear upon the streets after night except such persons as have duties which absolutely require such passes; then only when it is made to appear to the satisfaction of the provost-marshal that the person applying has been a peaceable, law-abiding citizen, who has endeavored to uphold the law within the last ten days. All passes shall be registered in a book kept for that purpose, and the person receiving the same shall enroll his name in said book. Said pass shall specify the hours within which it is good.

Unless issued as above, all passes or papers claiming to be passes shall be taken up by the provost guard and returned to the provost-marshal for cancellation. Col. S. W. Scott is hereby appointed assistant provost-marshal.

All permits to keep open any place of business must be recorded in the provost-marshal's office.

By order of the governor.

R. G. O'BRIEN,
Adjutant-General.

[General Orders No. 11]

MILITARY HEADQUARTERS,
Seattle, February 9, 1886.

All constables and police officers of the city of Seattle are hereby authorized and directed to exercise, under the direction of the provost-marshal, the functions of their respective offices, for the preservation of peace and good order. All arrests made by them for any violation of any law or ordinance of the city of Seattle shall be reported by them to the provost-marshal, who is hereby authorized amd directed to issue to these said officers necessary passes to enable them to discharge their duties.

By order of the governor.

R. G. O'BRIEN,
Adjutant-General.

[General Orders, No. 12.]

MILITARY HEADQUARTERS,
Seattle, February 11, 1886.

All disorderly persons, or persons having no visible calling or business to mantain themselves, and generally all vagrants, are required to leave the city of Seattle forthwith.

All such persons found on the streets of this city after this date will be arrested and summarily deal with.

All persons uttering treasonable or seditious language, and who are guilty of publicly using words or actions tending to disturb the peace or in contempt of the constituted authorities, will be promptly arrested.

The provost-marshal and other officers and persons authorized to make arrests are specially charged with the prompt execution of this order.

By order of the governor.

R. G. O'BRIEN,
Adjutant-General.

[General Orders, No. 13.]

MILITARY HEADQUARTERS,
Seattle, February 13, 1886.

In times of riot and insurrection it is the manifest duty of every citizen to assist in maintaining the dignity of the law.

When solemn international treaties are concerned it behooves every American to stand up for the sanctity of our national honor.

When the peace and safety of society cannot be preserved by the ordinary process of the law, then the strong arm of authorized military force must supervene to preserve order.

Gentlemen of the Seattle Rifles, Company D, Home Guards of the city of Seattle, University Cadets, and distinguished gentlemen of my staff, most nobly have you performed your duty in suppressing mob violence inaugurated on Sunday last by the lawless element of your city in the interference with the rights of a people who are lawfully in our midst by reason of treaty stipulations with the country to which they belong.

Not only the people of this Territory, but the people of the entire United States, have cause to thank you for the fearless manner in which you defended your honor and the laws and treaties of your country.

The confidence of the people of the Territory is secured in this, that her citizen soldiers are ever ready to uphold and maintain her dignity.

The attention of the people of the nation is upon you, and by your action within the past five days our countrymen have another proof that the claim of self-government put forth in our petition for admission into the the Union is a just one and demands consideration.

The governor takes occasion in behalf of the people of the Territory to proudly thank you all, as soldiers and citizens, for the noble and conscientious manner in which you have discharged the duties you have been called upon to perform.

In consequence of the arrival of troops sent here by the President of the United States, in command of General Gibbon, you will now be temporarily relieved from duty.

General Gibbon will exercise military command, having reference to such existing orders and regulations as he sees fit to adopt.

WATSON C. SQUIRE,
Governor.

Official.
R. G. O'BRIEN,
Adjutant-General.

Letter from General Gibbon to Governor Squire.

SEATTLE, WASH., *February* 12, 1886.

Hon. W. C. SQUIRE,
Governor Washington Territory:

SIR: I have the honor to state that on my arrival in this city on the night of the 10th, I found everything perfectly quiet and peaceful. The city was under martial law and in quiet possession of the troops. At 6 o'clock on that day there appeared to be no disposition by any one in the city to disregard the command of the President of the United States, and there was no combination which demanded the interposition of troops.

The riotous proceedings which preceded the arrival of the United States troops had entirely disappeared, and the prompt action of some members of the citizen soldiery in repelling an unauthorized interference with their performance of duty seems to have had the wholesome result of convincing all that the citizen who acts on the side of law is doubly armed, and he who acts in opposition to it takes his life in his hands.

The persons responsible for the shedding of blood in the streets of Seattle are the leaders who, in defiance of the highest law in the land, undertook deliberately and with "malice aforethought" to violate that law and induce others to do it. These, however, are not the ones to suffer when the real conflict comes, as they never lead on such occasions, but remain in the rear and allow their braver and more reckless dupes to breast the storm they have themselves raised.

When the first attempt to violate the law was made, had there been present a few good policemen, duly instructed in their duty as guardians of society, there is no question in my mind that no such scenes as has disgraced the streets of the city would ever have been enacted, and there never would have been any occasion for the additional disgrace of martial law being proclaimed over the heads of American citizens.

Martial law is by your proclamation still in existence, and in my opinion advantage should be taken of it to arrest every known leader of the late outrages. These men, by inciting others to violations of law and in some cases aiding in it themselves, are well known to yourself and the civil authorities of the city, and I consider that the welfare of society demands that these men be at once arrested and held for such disposition as may be deemed proper.

I am hereby directed by the President of the United States to aid the civil authorities and help enforce the law, and this suggestion is made with the firm conviction that it is the best, and in fact the only, way at present of attaining these objects.

I am, governor, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN GIBBON,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

Letter from Governor Squire to General Gibbon.

SEATTLE, *February* 13, 1886.

General JOHN GIBBON,
Commanding Department of the Columbia, Seattle, Wash.:

GENERAL: I respectfully acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 12th instant, suggesting a line of policy to be adopted and pursued in maintaining law and order in Seattle during the present unsettled state, while the city remains under martial law.

The plan submitted has my hearty approval, and its execution under your direction will materially aid me and the civil authorities in upholding the supremacy of the law.

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WATSON C. SQUIRE,
Governor.

Letter of General Gibbon to Maj. A. E. Alden.

HEADQUARTERS,
Seattle, Wash., February 13, 1886.

Maj. A. E. ALDEN,
Provost-Marshal, Seattle, Wash.:

SIR: Hereafter no one in the city of Seattle will be arrested for past offenses, except by orders direct from me, either in writing or by message, through one of my staff officers.

This order does not apply, of course, to the cases where arrests are made by the members of your police force, or by the ordinary patrols, for present offenses in violation of the existing orders.

Very respectfully,

JOHN GIBBON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Letter from General Gibbon to Maj. A. E. Alden.

HEADQUARTERS,
Seattle, Wash., February 17, 1886.

MAJ. A. E. ALDEN,
Provost-Marshal:

SIR: The United States commissioner of the third judicial district of the Territory of Washington is to take cognizance of all offenses brought before him for investigation by the United States district attorney or his assistant.

You will therefore turn over to the United States marshal of Washington Territory on the warrant of such commissioner the following-named persons: C. A. Metcalfe, M. McMillan, D. T. Cooper, J. J. Quinn, Junius Rochester, Louis R. Kidd, Michael Cunningham, John Keane, J. T. Winscott.

JOHN GIBBON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Proclamation by the governor.

Whereas heretofore, to wit, on the 8th day of February, 1886, a proclamation was issued by me for reasons then set forth, declaring martial law in the city of Seattle; and

Whereas it appears to me that such reasons have, in a great measure, ceased to exist, and that the civil authorities of the city can, from this date, properly resume their functions under the law; and

Whereas the mayor of Seattle has this day communicated to me his assurance that, by reason of the reorganization of the police, and the presence of additional power, he is henceforth able to preserve order:

Now, therefore, I, Watson C. Squire, governor of the Territory of Washington, by virtue of authority vested in me, do hereby revoke and annul said proclamation to the extent that from this time forth it shall have no further force nor effect in suppressing, or in any manner interfering with, any process of law.

And on this, the birthday of Washington, I do sincerely exhort all my fellow-citizens to a calm acceptance of the condition of order now obtained, and to the most vigilant and patriotic efforts for its maintenance in the future.

Done at Seattle, Wash., this the 22d day of February, A. D. 1886.

[SEAL.] WATSON C. SQUIRE.

By the governor.
N. H. OWINGS,
Secretary.

Letter from Mayor Yesler.

SEATTLE, *February* 22, 1886.

His Excellency Governor WATSON C. SQUIRE:

SIR: Martial law having been declared within this city on the 8th day of the present month, I deem it proper to say that, while I recognize the necessity for so doing, and fully indorse your action both in declaring martial law and continuing the same until the present time, it is my opinion that the time has arrived when the civil authorities should be allowed to resume their functions.

Within the past two weeks many evil-disposed persons have gone away, thereby scattering and weakening the disturbing element; and the power of the civil authorities has been augmented by the addition of twenty-five tried and reliable men under an efficient commander to the police force of the city, and the organization of a new company of militia, composed of spirited young men, who can be trusted with firearms; and the other military companies have been strengthened by a large number of

recruits; furthermore it is to be expected that a portion of the United States military force will be retained here for a time at least.

For these reasons, I believe that the civil power, thus supported by the military, will be able hereafter to subdue any riotous attempts that may be made, and maintain good order within the city.

H. L. YESLER,
Mayor.

Telegram to the President.

SEATTLE, *February* 22, 1886.

The PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
Washington, D. C.:

I have this day by proclamation relieved the city of Seattle from martial law.

WATSON C. SQUIRE,
Governor.

Telegram to the President.

SEATTLE, WASH.
February 23, 1886.

The PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
Washington, D. C.:

I respectfully urge as very necessary for preserving peace and forestalling disastrous contingencies otherwise probable, that at least two companies United States troops remain here for several months.

WATSON C. SQUIRE,
Governor.

Letter from Chinese consul-general.

IMPERIAL CHINESE CONSULATE-GENERAL,
San Francisco, February 13, 1886.

His Excellency W. C. SQUIRE,
Governor of Washington Territory, Olympia:

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your telegram of the 7th instant, informing me that both the civil and local military authorities are doing their utmost to protect Chinese at Seattle, and that you have telegraphed to Washington as to the condition of affairs at that place. I see by the papers of the 8th, 9th and 10th instants, that the mob of Seattle was put down by your efforts and the efforts of Judge Greene and other local authorities in calling out the troops to suppress violence; and that you have caused some of the mob who dared to resist to be severely punished; took over a hundred Chinese who were compelled to remain on the wharf back to their homes, &c.

I interviewed some of the two hundred and twelve Chinese fugitives which the steamship Queen of the Pacific brought to this port on the 11th instant, and their statements on the subject are substantially as above stated.

Your excellency having thus upheld the law in protecting the Chinese shows a friendly feeling between our respective countries still exists as stipulated by treaties to which (we) are pleased to learn.

We hope in future that Chinese in different towns of your Territory will be protected, and similar violence towards them duly suppressed.

I take this occasion to thank you most cordially for your personal efforts in suppressing violence towards our people.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, yours,

OWYANG MING,
Consul-General.

Resolutions adopted at a meeting of the King County bar, held at Seattle, Wash., February 27, 1886.

Whereas a large number of evil-disposed persons congregated in the city of Seattle on the morning of Sunday, February 7, 1886, and sought by unlawful means and violence to expel the Chinese from the city, thereby violating the Constitution, laws, and treaties of the United States and the laws of the Territory; and

Whereas from the number of roughs and strangers in the city on the 7th and 8th days of February, whom the oldest citizens had never seen in Seattle before, and from other conclusive proofs, it is evident that said unlawful movement and conspiracy was organized and set on foot by non-residents of this city, aided by a few resident professional agitators and idlers, who for months past have spent all their time in trying to embroil this community and promote needless strife therein, and who have succeeded by their inflammatory appeals, false logic, and malicious representations misguiding and enlisting the sympathy of numerous persons who are otherwise disposed to be peaceable, law-abiding, and industrious citizens; and

Whereas at the command of the sheriff of this county and the governor of this Territory the militia and home guards turned out and protected the lives and rights of the Chinese and the lives and property of the citizens of this city; and

Whereas on the 8th day of February, while in the performance of their duty under the direction of the sheriff, the home guards were attacked by the mob, and in repulsing said attack several of the insurgents were wounded; and

Whereas the governor had, on the 7th day of February, issued his proclamation warning all persons to desist from breach of the peace, and commanding peaceably-disposed persons to retire to their homes, except such persons as were disposed to assist the sheriff and the duly constituted civil authorities in maintaining law and order, and requesting the latter to enroll themselves under the sheriff for that purpose; and

Whereas said proclamation was openly and violently disregarded by a large number of persons unlawfully and defiantly assembled together, and a state of actual insurrection existed against the duly constituted authorities, prostrating the courts and endangering the safety of society and the lives of the people; and

Whereas it is the duty of all law-abiding citizens to obey the commands of the sheriff when called upon by him, and the duty of all persons assembled with unlawful purpose to disperse and go to their homes, when commanded so to do by the sheriff or the governor: Therefore be it

Resolved by the bar of King County, That the unlawful assemblage of the mob in this city on said 7th and 8th days of February, the great majority of which mob, as we believe, was made up of lawless and disreputable characters from other places, was an unparalleled outrage upon the city of Seattle and its law-abiding citizens, and ought to meet the strongest condemnation of every honest, loyal man residing in it, and of every true American in the whole country.

Resolved, That in our opinion the exigencies of the occasion fully justified the declaration of martial law, and that the vigorous action of the authorities and the loyal citizens of Seattle merits and receives our warmest approval, and we hereby pledge them, one and all, our united and cordial support for all their acts in the premises.

Resolved, That the future prosperity of this county depends upon respect for and strict obedience to the law, and that every man who expects to share in that prosperity should do all in his power to aid in the maintainance and enforcement of the law in every capacity as a citizen, whether socially, in the jury box, or when called upon to quell actual disturbance of the peace.

Resolved, That in a community like this, where there are no privileged classes and very little fixed capital, and where all are workers in some industry or calling, and where the prosperity of one class is intimately associated with the prosperity of all, there is no occasion for jealously, animosity or strife, and that those pestilent agitators who, abandoning every useful calling, have for months past, and at a time when Western Washington was to human view about entering upon an era of prosperity unprecedented in her history, devoted themselves to arraying one class against another, by lies and incendiary appeals, are the worst enemies of society, and are especially the enemies of our honest workingmen, whom they are striving to dupe and trick into becoming law-breakers, and whose livelihood they already have imperilled by frightening capital out of the country, and by breaking up industries which have only been established after years of laborious exertion and sacrifice.

Resolved, That we call upon all the people of this county and this Territory to rebuke incendiary agitation, secret intrigue and sedition, and to render a steadfast and loyal support to a Government that has showered greater blessings upon mankind than any other, and one whose liberal form can only be maintained and its blessings perpetuated by the virtue, intelligence, vigilance, and active loyalty of its people.

J. R. LEWIS, *Chairman.*
CHAS. F. MUNDAY, *Secretary.*

Letter from Chinese consul-general, San Francisco.

IMPERIAL CHINESE CONSULATE-GENERAL,
San Francisco, April 27, 1886.

His Excellency WATSON C. SQUIRE,
Governor Washington Territory:

SIR: I desire, on behalf of my countrymen as well as myself, to most cordially express to you my thanks for your efforts, as well as that of the civil authorities, in protecting the Chinese residents of Seattle during the riots of February last. I desire to say to your excellency that several petitions have been sent to me in which fears are expressed that if the troops now in Seattle are withdrawn, as contemplated, there will be a renewal of outrages upon them.

I trust your excellency will exert every precaution to the end that my people will, through your influence, receive that protection so fully guaranteed to them by the laws and solemn treaty obligations.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, yours,

OWYANG MING,
H. I. C. M.'s Consul-General.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, April 21, 1886.

The Hon. WATSON C. SQUIRE,
Governor of Washington Territory, Olympia, Wash.:

SIR: I have the honor to bring to your attention the inclosed copy of a note from the minister of China here, dated the 5th instant, relative to outrages alleged to have been perpetrated against certain Chinese subjects, and will thank you to cause an early investigation and report to be made to this Department of the following complaints:

(1) Murder and arson at Squak Valley, Washington Territory, September 5, 1885;
(2) Attacks at Coal Creek Mine, Washington Territory, September 11, 1885; and
(3) Expulsion at Tacoma, Washington Territory.

The United States district attorney at Olympia has likewise been furnished with copies of these printed documents, and asked to render you every possible assistance in the matter of these complaints.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

T. F. BAYARD.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, May 17, 1886.

The Hon. WATSON SQUIRE,
Governor of the Territory of Washington, Olympia, Wash.:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 5th instant, touching the proposed investigation of the complaints made by the Chinese minister here in his note of April 5 last, and to say with regret that this Department, which thoroughly appreciates your energy and promptness in dealing with these disgraceful outrages, has no appropriation out of which the assistance you ask could be compensated. I have, however, properly acquainted the Attorney-General of the situation, and suggested that, recognizing the necessity of a speedy and full investigation of these complaints for the information of this Government, he might find it practicable to pay for the employment of a stenographer out of some fund under his control.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

T. F. BAYARD.

Letter to Chinese consul-general, San Francisco.

SEATTLE, *May 6, 1886.*

SIR: It gives me pleasure to acknowledge your letter of April 27, in which you express to me in such kind terms your thanks for my efforts, as well as those of the civil authorities, in protecting the Chinese residents of Seattle during the riots of February last, and I desire to say that while I appreciate your courteous expressions I feel that I did no more than my plain duty in the premises.

It is my desire to fully maintain the laws and the treaties of the United States, and to afford your countrymen the full protection to which they are entitled. I have

just been requested by the Secretary of State at Washington to cause an early investigation and report to be made to that Department to the following complaints:

(1) Murder and arson at Squak Valley, Washington Territory, September 5, 1885.

(2) Attack at Coal Creek, Washington Territory, September 11, 1885.

(3) Expulsion at Tacoma, Washington Territory.

Messrs. Wa Chong & Co., of this city, inform me that you have instructed them to employ an attorney to furnish proofs to me of all the facts upon which the foregoing complaints are founded, including the facts relating to the losses sustained.

With the assistance of a good, thorough attorney, I doubt not I shall be able to ferret out all the evidence and make a complete report to the State Department at Washington.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

WATSON C. SQUIRE,
Governor.

His Excellency OWYANG MING,
Imperial Consul-General, San Francisco, Cal.

Letter to Chinese consul-general, San Francisco.

SEATTLE, *July* 27, 1886.

SIR: I take pleasure in replying to your kind note of the 21st instant, and also to asknowledge your telegram of same date, and I beg to say that I had the pleasure of receiving a call from the two representatives of the Chinese consulate at San Francisco soon after their arrival in this city, and, agreeably to your telegraphic request, I have endeavored to give them such aid and assistance as has been at my command.

I regret that I was obliged to deny to them their request to be furnished with a copy of my official report made to the State Department, at Washington, but I have requested the honorable Secretary of State to permit me to furnish you with an official copy, and this permission is daily looked for.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

WATSON C. SQUIRE,
Governor.

His Excellency OWYANG MING,
Chinese Consul-General, San Francisco, Cal.

Letter from Hon. T. F. Bayard, Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, August 4, 1886.

Hon. WATSON C. SQUIRE,
Governor Washington Territory, Seattle, Wash.:

SIR: I have now the honor to confirm my telegram to you of the 2d instant, as follows:

"Chinese consul-general San Francisco sends Cheng Pang Chung, interpreter of consulate, and Yow Chea Shi, attaché of Chinese legation, to Seattle, Squak Valley, and Tacoma, to investigate recent assaults on Chinese. The Chinese minister solicits kind reception by Territorial authorities and due protection in their mission."

I also inclose, for your further information, a copy of a note from the minister of China here, dated the 31st ultimo, upon which my telegram was based, and entertain no doubt of your perfect willingness to extend all proper help and assistance for the successful termination of the proposed mission.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

T. F. BAYARD.

Note from the minister of China to Hon. T. F. Bayard.

CHINESE LEGATION,
Washington, July 31, 1886.

DEAR MR. SECRETARY: I have the honor to inform you that I have just received a petition from Mr. Ow Yang Ming, the Chinese consul-general at San Francisco, in which he acknowledges the receipt of my recent instructions, by wire, to him to dis-

patch Mr. Cheng Pang Chung, the interpreter of the consulate, and Mr. Yew Chea Shi, an attaché of this legation, to proceed together to Seattle, to make inquiry about the cases of murder which occurred at the hop farm in Squak Valley; to ascertain the actual loss and damage sustained in Tacoma; and also to visit Rock Springs to console the Chinese sufferers there and relieve them of their great anxiety by communicating to them your assurances, wired by me on the 2d and 16th instant, that as the Senate had passed the Chinese indemnity bill, the House would undoubtedly pass it before the Congress should adjourn.

He further states that the said interpreter and his associate had started from San Francisco on the 17th instant, first to visit Seattle, Tacoma, and then Rock Springs, and he begs that I should write to request you, Mr. Secretary, to be kind enough to issue, by wire, instructions to the respective governors of Washington and Wyoming Territories to extend to them whatever protection may be necessary, and also that I should report the same to the foreign office.

In my interview with you yesterday I alluded to the fact of the visits which the above-mentioned officers are making, I have now the honor to communicate to your excellency the facts in writing and the prayer set forth in the petition, earnestly begging that you will kindly issue the necessary instructions to the respective governors of Washington and Wyoming Territories, in order that the above-mentioned officers, on their arrival at their destination, may enjoy the privileges accorded by treaty obligations.

I am, dear Mr. Secretary, very truly, yours,

CHANG YIN HOON.

Hon. T. F. BAYARD,
Secretary of State.

Letter from Hon. T. F. Bayard, Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, July 26, 1886.

WATSON C. SQUIRE,
Governor of Washington Territory, Seattle:

SIR: I have pleasure in acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 16th instant, in which you inform me that your report concerning the anti-Chinese difficulties will shortly be submitted, adding that if agreeable to me you would be pleased to visit Washington to make such verbal explanations as may be desired concerning the matter.

If your personal or official arrangements should induce or permit you to come to Washington, I should be gratified to meet you; but confiding in your zeal, energy, and discretion to uphold the best interests of the Government in relation to the treatment of the Chinese by the residents of Washington Territory, I would hardly feel justified in requesting the Secretary of the Interior to summon you from the scene of your efficient duty.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

T. F. BAYARD.

TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON, EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
Olympia, July 17, 1886.

Hon. THOMAS F. BAYARD,
Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: In accordance with your request, accompanied by a copy of the note from the minister of China, relating to outrages alleged to have been perpetrated against certain Chinese subjects, I have the honor to report as follows:

(1) *Murder and arson at Squak Valley, Washington Territory, September* 5, 1885.

It appears that the difficulty with the Chinese at Squak Valley commenced on or about September 5, 1885, but that the assault and murder took place on the night of September 7, 1885.

I have not been able to find any of the Chinese who were present on that occasion, inasmuch as they left this part of the country soon after the occurrence to be related.

I have the sworn statement of Chin Lee Chong, of the firm of Quong, Chong & Co., contractors, who had engaged to pick the hops for the firm of Wold Brothers in Squak Valley for the season of 1885, and who had gathered the Chinese there for that purpose.

I have also the sworn statement of Ingebright Wold, of the said firm of Wold Brothers.

A number of white men and Indians who were implicated in the attack on the Chinese on this occasion were arrested, and several of them were tried in the court of King County, and I have had access to the stenographic notes of the testimony taken during those trials.

I have also received a written statement from J. T. Ronald, prosecuting attorney, who conducted the cases for the county, and after submitting it to the attorneys for the defense for their examination and criticism, this statement has been accepted as substantially correct.

The facts in detail are as follows:

After it had become known throughout the Squak Valley in August, 1885, that the Chinese were to pick the hops of Wold Brothers, much feeling was excited among the white laborers and Indians, who were opposed to the introduction of Chinese into Squak Valley, and threats were made that the Chinese would not be allowed to labor there.

On Saturday afternoon, September 5, 1885, thirty-seven Chinese laborers, each carrying his personal effects, arrived in the valley. They went directly to the farm of Wold Brothers and pitched their tents (eleven in number, all small, not exceeding 8×8 feet) in the orchard of Wold Brothers.

That night about ten o'clock a crowd of white men and Indians, some of whom had revolvers, visited the China camp in the orchard and attempted to persuade the Chinese to leave, then to threaten and intimidate them. The crowd were met at the camp by one of the white laborers of Wold Brothers, who finally persuaded the men to desist from their demonstrations and to go and confer with Wold Brothers. The crowd of men then proceeded to the hop-yard, where they found the Wold Brothers.

In answer to inquiry by Mr. Lars Wold, one of the brothers, as to what the men wanted, they shouted, "We want the Chinese to leave." "We want you to send those Chinamen out of the valley." "The Chinese must go," &c.

Wold Brothers remonstrated with the crowd until they departed, declaring that they would come back in a day or two, and would put the Chinese out if they should find them still remaining there.

On Monday (same day), about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, a party of thirty other Chinese, who were just entering the valley on their way to join those then at Wold Brothers, were met at the store of George W. Tibbetts by a party of white men and Indians, hop-pickers for Tibbetts, who turned back the Chinese and intimidated them so that they returned to the place from which they came in the morning, and did not again attempt to enter the valley.

On that night (September 7), at about the hour of 9 o'clock, five white men, armed with Winchester rifles and Colt's revolvers, started from the store of George W. Tibbetts, distant about half a mile from Wold Brothers, with the avowed intention of "scaring the Chinese out."

It was understood among themselves that they were not to hurt the Chinese if they could induce them to leave without doing so. They said they did not want to hurt them, but having understood that Wold Brothers had white men guarding the camp, they apprehended an attack from these white guards, and they intended if such an attack should be made to return the fire.

This is in substance the expressed understanding of the party of whites who were to go to the Chinese camp.

These five white men went to the camp of the Indians, a short distance from the store, and persuaded two of the Indians to go and "help drive the Chinese out of the valley."

They arrived at the fence inclosing the Chinese tents at ten minutes before 10 o'clock that night. All was quiet in the camp; most of the Chinese were asleep. One Chinaman was stirring about as watchman of the camp. The crowd—five white men and two Indians—very quietly climbed over the fence, and while climbing over the same a shot was fired by some one supposed to have been in the Chinese camp. It is claimed by the defense that the shot was fired at the intruding party of white men and Indians, but no one was hurt by it.

The crowd of seven men then began firing into the tents of the Chinese. The tents were all situated closely together.

After twenty or thirty shots were fired the whites and Indians left precipitately. One tent was burned, but whether it was set on fire by the white men, or whether the same accidentally caught fire from a candle which was burning in it, is not definitely known.

The defendants admit pulling down the tent, and there is scarcely a doubt that pulling the same down was the cause of its burning, as they admit there was a light in the tent.

The next morning (September 8) all the Chinese who were living left the valley, taking with them three of their number who were wounded, and leaving two of their companions behind to watch over the dead bodies of the three Chinese who had been

killed. At an inquest held by the coroner about forty witnesses were examined, and among the number were four of the seven men engaged in the shooting.

One of their number, only eighteen years of age, "broke down" on the witness stand and gave all the facts to the jury. He has never denied or retracted the same.

Convictions were confidently expected by the prosecuting attorney, and he says the reason why they were not obtained is known only to the members of the petit jury.

The result of the coroner's inquest led to the arrest of the seven men implicated. The five white men were well known, and belonged to the best families in the valley. They had borne spotless reputations prior to this time.

Offer was made by county officials present to bury the dead Chinese at the expense of the county, but their friends desired to perform this office themselves. The three bodies, together with all their blankets and personal effects, were turned over to their friends. Nothing was lost except some pistol cartridges, which had been scattered upon the ground. The testimony adduced on the trial shows that two of the Chinese were shot in their tents and the third one was shot while running. Three shots penetrated the bodies of two of them, and two shots the body of the other one.

It is the opinion of medical experts who were on the ground at the inquest and saw all the surroundings, that two of the Chinese were lying in bed when the fatal bullets struck them. These two died within twenty minutes after being shot; and the other one lived until 8 o'clock the next morning.

The tents were perforated with bullets. The bullet-holes in the tents were all on the side next to the men shooting. None of the bullets went through the tents, thus showing that the men who fired stood close to the tents and fired downwards.

It was also shown that the bullets went into the ground under the tents.

Two of these tents, those belonging to Fung Wai and Mock Goat, are now and have been in possession of the court. They were used as exhibits in the prosecution. They are old and worthless, and not worth removing.

The following are the names of the killed and wounded:

Fung Wai (or Way) died in twenty minutes; Mock Goat died in twenty minutes; Ying Sun, shot while running, died at 8 o'clock the next morning.

This Chinaman was the night-watchman. Mon Gee, wounded; Ah Chow, wounded, and one other wounded whose name is not known here at this time.

The white men and Indians were all indicted, and demanded separate trials. The first two trials were for murder, and both cases resulted in acquittals.

The jury are reported to have considered that the theory of self-defense interposed by the two men tried had some foundation, and gave them sufficient excuse for acquitting the defendants.

The same men having also been indicted for riot, the prosecuting attorney then took up the case of one of the defendants, and tried him for riot. He was convicted and fined to the full extent authorized by law. He appealed, and the case now awaits the action of our supreme court.

In view of the state of public opinion at that time it was decided to postpone further prosecutions until some future time, at least until after the Supreme Court should pass upon the case which was appealed.

The firm of Quong Chong & Co., of Seattle, claim the sum of $1,910 for expenses incurred by them on account of the care of Chinese and costs of prosecution referred to, as shown by the bill attached to their statement.

This statement and that of Ingebrigt Wold are herewith inclosed.

(2) *Attack at Coal Creek mine, Washington Territory, September* 11, 1885.

From a careful investigation of the outrages upon Chinese subjects living and working at Coal Creek, King County, in September last, I find that immediately following the outrages perpetrated upon the Chinese at Rock Springs, Wyo., an effort was set on foot to drive the Chinese from all places of employment in Washington Territory.

Those living at Coal Creek were among the first to be driven from their accustomed pursuits.

I have taken a number of statements, verified by the oaths of witnesses, relating to this case.

From the affidavit of Mr. W. J. Watkins, superintendent of the Oregon Improvement Company's mines at Newcastle and Coal Creek, it appears that on the night of September 11, 1885, an attack was made upon the Chinese quarters, and the buildings in which the Chinese were quartered were destroyed by fire, by persons unknown to the affiant.

It also appears that threats had previously been made by white men at Coal Creek and Newcastle against the Chinese.

Robert Wood, an employé of the Oregon Improvement Company, living at Coal Creek, states that he was employed at the Coal Creek mines on the night of September 11, 1885, and at about 12 o'clock that night he saw ten or fifteen masked men, who appeared to be white men.

They came to the place where he was at work and took hold of a Chinaman employed there and took him away with them towards the house, which was soon thereafter destroyed.

Violence was used against the Chinese, and one of them was choked by a person in mask.

Soon after this occurrence the house which was used as Chinese quarters became enveloped in flames and was entirely destroyed.

The Chinese were greatly frightened, and every means was used to intimidate them by firing guns and pistols. This witness states that he saw a can of coal oil partly full near the burning building when he arrived there, and that coal oil was evidently used to ignite the building.

Edward Wood (foreman), an employé of the Oregon Improvement Company, living at Coal Creek, states that he was at Coal Creek on the night of September 11, 1885, and was on duty at the mine. On that night he had thirteen of the Chinese at work at the mine, and the balance of them (about thirty-seven) were in the Chinese quarters. At about midnight he heard the Chinese screaming and heard the alarm of fire. He also discovered at this time that the Chinese building was on fire, and proceeded at once toward the burning building, but could discover no person excepting Chinese in the vicinity, and they seemed to be greatly frightened.

The greater part of the Chinese engaged at the mine had been employed by the company for about three years.

Most of the white employés at the mines were foreigners, and he had often heard the miners express themselves opposed to the employment of Chinese at the mines.

Obadiah Evans, an employé of the Oregon Improvement Company, states that he was employed at the Coal Creek mine as engineer, and in charge of the hoisting engine on the night of September 11, 1885; that at about 12 o'clock on that night one of the white employés at the mine said to him, "They are after the Chinese;" and he soon saw a Chinaman running towards him from the Chinese quarters with his clothes in his hands. Soon after this he saw the Chinese quarters in flames, and heard a great noise at the Chinese house, as if a row was going on. The Chinese appeared to be very much frightened, and were hiding in the woods. He did not see any Chinese hurt that night, but the next day he saw two of them who had their faces bruised.

Chin Poy Hug, a Chinese subject who was at Coal Creek mine on the night of September 11, 1885, states that he was asleep in the Chinese quarters on the night of the fire, and that he was aroused from his sleep by some white men who kicked in the door of the house, forced an entrance, and took hold of him and other Chinese and forced them out of the building; that twelve or fifteen white men, armed with guns and pistols, were present; that soon after the white men had forced the Chinese out of the house it was discovered to be on fire. The Chinese lost nearly all of their clothing, blankets, &c., they had in the house at the time of the fire, and but little property was saved. The Chinese claim to have lost the clothing of forty-nine individuals, and that the average loss of each individual was $50.

Superintendent Watkins confirms this statement.

The firm of Wa Chong & Co., of Seattle, claim to have lost property of the value of $1,506.12 by this fire. Their loss, as stated by Gee Hee (one of the firm of Wa Chong & Co.), consisted of provisions, furniture, clothing, &c., burned.

Edward Wood states that the Chinese received a car-load of provisions four or five days before the fire, and that the goods were stored in the Chinese house which was destroyed by fire on the night of September 11, 1885. The building destroyed belonged to the Oregon Improvement Company.

The total damages claimed by the Chinese by reason of the disaster at Coal Creek mine, so far as known, amounts to the sum of $3,956.12.

Inclosed are the sworn statements of the following-named persons: W. J. Watkins, superintendent New Castle and Coal Creek mines; Edward Wood, employé at Coal Creek; Robert Wood, employé at Coal Creek; Obadiah Evans, employé at Coal Creek; Chin Poy Hug, employé at Coal Creek; Chin Gee Hee, of the firm of Wa Chong & Co.

(3) *Expulsion at Tacoma, Washington Territory.*

Much time has been occupied in ascertaining all the particulars in this case, for the reason that there are now no Chinese in Tacoma, and those who lived there prior to their expulsion have become widely scattered, many having left this part of the country, so that it has become necessary to procure witnesses from Portland, San Francisco, Port Townsend, and Victoria, B. C., thus occasioning delay. In order to arrive at all the facts I took such voluntary testimony as I could obtain from citizens of Tacoma, and examined the officials of that city, and of the county of Pierce (of which it is the county seat), some of whom had been openly charged with actively aiding in the expulsion of the Chinese.

I also obtained the written statement of F. Campbell, prosecuting attorney for the county of Pierce, and the affidavits of many prominent citizens of Tacoma, who have

been and are strongly opposed to the anti-Chinese sentiment of that community, and who denounced the expulsion of the Chinese in unmeasured terms.

I received a number of sworn statements from those Chinese who claim to have suffered serious losses of property and business. On an examination of these claims some of them appeared to be so large as to excite apprehension that they were not altogether well founded, and thereupon, at the request of several leading citizens of Tacoma, who appeared not to be actuated by prejudice against the Chinese, I made further careful investigation, so as to elicit a full expression on both sides of the question.

The main facts of the expulsion are not denied by any of the citizens of Tacoma, but in certain matters of aggravation dwelt upon by the minister of China their statements are at variance with his version of the affair.

During the months of August, September, and October, 1885, large public meetings were held at the Opera House in Tacoma, which was attended by people of Seattle, Sumner, Puyallup, and Tacoma.

They denounced cooly labor and paraded the streets in torch-light processions, bearing banners inscribed with anti-Chinese mottoes. On the 3d day of October, a mass meeting was held and resolutions adopted indorsing the action of the so-called "anti-Chinese congress," which had assembled in Seattle on the 25th day of September, 1885.

At this meeting a committee of fifteen men, residents of Tacoma, was appointed to carry into effect the measures for the removal of the Chinese which had been recommended by the "anti-Chinese congress." Soon after this notices were served upon the Chinese, warning them to leave Tacoma within thirty days.

As soon as it became apparent, from the measures taken at the meeting of the 3d of October, that an effort was to be made to remove the Chinese from Tacoma, the sheriff of Prince County, under my instructions, began to effect an organization of deputy sheriffs throughout the county for the preservation of order and the protection of the Chinese and their property.

Fifty deputies were sworn in at Puyallup, and about two hundred and fifty at Tacoma.

Soon after this time, and while the sheriff was engaged in effecting an organization of a good and sufficient force of deputies at Tacoma, thirty of the most prominent business men of that city forwarded to me, at Olympia, the following communication:

TACOMA, WASH., *October* 23, 1885.

Hon. WATSON C. SQUIRE,
Governor Washington Territory:

SIR: With reference to your inquiries concerning the public peace in connection with the anti-Chinese agitation, we beg respectfully to say that in our opinion there will be no occasion whatever for the presence of troops or the employment of an organized force under the sheriff, and that the sheriff will be able to preserve the peace and enforce the laws. He will be supported in this by the citizens generally. We hold ourselves responsible for these assurances, and have the honor to be, very respectfully,

Signed by—

John F. Goodwin, T. B. Wallace, jr., W. D. Tyler, J. H. Houghton, Stuart Rice, Robert Wingate, James Chamberlain, John S. Baker, James S. Wintermute, William A. Freeman, George Fuller, Samuel Wilkerson, jr., W. B. Blackwell, Isaac W. Anderson, T. F. Olds, James Griffiths, J. W. Sprague, William Robertson, W. Fraser, Theo. C. Sears. A. M. Stuart, W. H. Fife, Ira Cogswell, W. B. Kelley, E. M. Hunt, Isaac W. Smith, James W. Ashton, E. D. Smith, Henry Drum, W. P. Bonney.

It is now claimed by Mr. Campbell, prosecuting attorney, that this action of the leading citizens tended to discourage and weaken the organization of deputies that was being formed by the sheriff, so that when the time arrived for action they were unprepared and incapable of making an effective resistance against the organization that was engaged in expelling the Chinese.

It is also claimed that the citizens who addressed the above communication to me were deceived by the anti-Chinese agitators, and were taken unawares on the day of the expulsion. On that day only about eight of the two hundred and fifty deputies sworn in reported to the sheriff for duty, and if the officers intended to enforce the laws, they were completely without the assistance needed to effectually resist the agitators.

A great majority of the people of Tacoma were in sympathy with the movement against the Chinese, and Mr. R. J. Weisback, then mayor of the city of Tacoma, had long been actively engaged as one of the chief promoters of the anti-Chinese sentiment in that community.

On the 3d day of November, 1885, at the hour of 9.30 o'clock a. m., a short blast of whistles of the car-shops and iron foundry called together several hundred men at the foot of Pacific avenue, in Tacoma, who formed themselves into line and first marched to a Chinese house at the southern extremity of C street, in that city. They there notified the Chinese to immediately pack up and prepare to leave town that day.

Two or three men were detailed and left at this house to assist in packing the goods of the Chinese, and in the removal of persons and property.

From this point the organized body of men marched to each Chinese house in the city, including that extremity of the town called "Old Town," leaving squads of men for the same purpose at each place where the Chinese were quartered.

The main body of men appear to have acted chiefly as a support to those who were more active in entering the houses of the Chinese and removing their goods. The evidence of the Chinese goes to show that some of them were treated with violence in their houses by those who were inducing them to leave. I have been unable to obtain corroborative testimony on this point from any of those who entered the houses. The observers on the outside of the houses state that they saw but few acts of violence committed.

The principal cause of the Chinese leaving their houses is believed to have been intimidation and the forcible removal of their goods. Most of them seem to have accepted the necessity imposed upon them, and to have acquiesced in the packing and removal of their goods, and to have gone along with their goods when these were removed in wagons and drays. A few prominent merchants who had large stocks of goods were allowed to remain several days to superintend the shipment of their property. The other Chinese were forced into line and marched through the city on its principal thoroughfare, and while thus marching, accompanied by those who directed their movements, they were observed by many citizens, who took no part either for or against the Chinese. I have not been able to learn of any serious acts of violence perpetrated upon the Chinese either during their passage through Tacoma or on their route subsequently.

It appears that under duress they were conducted on foot outside of the city to Lake View, a station of the Portland division of the Northern Pacific Railroad, situated about 8 miles from Tacoma.

Their personal effects were carried in wagons furnished by those who expelled them, and some of the Chinese rode on these wagons.

The exodus commenced between 3 and 4 o'clock in the afternoon of November 3, and the Chinese arrived at Lake View in various detachments until about 6 o'clock p. m. The weather was cold for the season, and their was a drizzling rain with occasional showers. Some of the Chinese allege that they were maltreated on the road, but the whites who accompanied them deny this. I have visited Lake View and examined the houses, and interrogated the railroad agent, and a grocer doing business there. About two hundred Chinese were gathered at this place on the night of November 3.

Most of the Chinese were furnished shelter. The railroad station and the house opposite it were occupied by the Chinese, and they were provided with fire. A large number of them had no other cover than that afforded by rough, open sheds without flooring.

One of these sheds had a fire built inside it on the ground, and another had a fire built in front of it.

Being wet and cold there is no doubt many of them suffered from exposure, and it is believed that a small number of them were during that night without shelter.

During the evening provisions consisting of bread, meat, and crackers were supplied to the Chinese, and the fact is well authenticated that these provisions were in a large part supplied by persons who had participated in causing the expulsion.

Some provisions were taken to their friends by Chinese merchants who went from Tacoma to Lake View that night in a carriage. A large number of the Chinese were taken from Lake View on the freight train which passed there about 3 o'clock on the morning of the 4th of November. The rest of them left on the passenger train about 7.30 that morning. Both of these trains were going to Portland.

I have not been able to ascertain that any of these Chinese were put off from either of the trains; but I have learned that various parties of Chinese were observed on foot along the line of the road, also in cars at points further down the road, for several days after the occurrence of November 3.

The train conductors have informed me that they had instructions from the railroad company to take all Chinese on their trains, whether they were able to pay their fares or not.

No fares were paid by the expelling party. Many of the Chinese had money and paid their fares.

The Chinese allege that two of their number died from exposure. One of the Chinese merchants (Lum Wai) alleges that his wife became insane in consequence of

fright and anxiety caused by the expulsion, and his statement is corroborated by others, including a reputable physician.

It is in evidence that much of the merchandise of the Chinese was removed to the express office and to the freight depot in Tacoma, and it is claimed by draymen and others that quantities of goods were thus shipped away from Tacoma.

I have not been able to ascertain with any degree of accuracy what was the amount or value of the goods thus shipped, but the quantity saved is believed to be considerable.

Several of the Chinese merchants claim to have had a large portion of their effects stolen, and two of them (Kwok Sue and N. W. Gow) claim to have been robbed of jewelry and important sums of money.

The only precise data concerning those losses are furnished by the merchants themselves who claim to be the loser in each case.

It appears from the statement of Mr. George E. Atkinson that the Chinese houses situated in that part of Tacoma called "Old Town" were, together with their contents, destroyed by fire on the 4th day of November, the day after the expulsion. He states the lumber used in building these houses (which were owned by Sing Lee) was furnished by his mill, and cost $1,200. He also estimates the losses of personal property destroyed by the fire at $1,500.

On the 6th day of November a large number of Chinese houses situated on piles called a wharf, which had been built by Chinese upon ground leased from the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, were totally destroyed by fire. These houses consisted of Chinese stores, dwellings, and a joss-house. All the goods and effects which had not been previously removed were lost in this fire.

The value of these buildings is variously estimated at from $1,500 to $10,000. Mr. M. F. Hatch, proprietor of a saw-mill at Tacoma, says it would cost about $5,000 to replace them. The origin of the fire in both cases is unknown.

The chief of the fire department, Jacob Ralph, claims to have done all in his power to subdue the flames at the wharf, and that it was impossible to save the houses.

He says they had no fire-engine in the city of Tacoma, and they had no hose to reach from the nearest fire-plug to the burning buildings.

Mow Lung, one of the Chinese claimants, who owned nine of these houses, says no one tried to put out the fire in his buildings, but efforts were made to prevent it from spreading along the railroad to other buildings.

There are several other buildings owned by Chinese in the city of Tacoma, which were built on leased ground.

They submit various claims relating to the value of these houses, and in several instances it is thought that the estimates of losses by the Chinese exceed the real value of the property. It is impossible for me to form an accurate judgment as to the Chinese losses in this affair.

It is undoubtedly true that they suffered much by the loss of goods, business, and collectible accounts.

It is claimed by reliable business men, who took no part in the expulsion and were opposed to it, that some of the Chinese, such as Sing Lee, had previously suffered considerable losses, owing to the general depression of business which existed for some time prior to the expulsion from Tacoma, and that he was then a bankrupt.

To arrive at a satisfactory conclusion in each case it is necessary to read the detailed statements made by the several claimants, and the statements of the others who have been called upon to corroborate or criticise them; also the other statements relating to the standing and credibility of the Chinese. I therefore inclose herewith all the affidavits personally taken by me in each case.

I also inclose schedules of claims filed with me, amounting to $96,162.53.

I venture to recommend that before remuneration reaches these claimants the claims should in each case be subjected to careful scrutiny.

By way of vindicating the law, indictments have been found against twenty-seven persons, charged with conspiracy, and they are under bonds awaiting trial.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WATSON C. SQUIRE,
Governor.

Schedule of claims for losses by the Chinese at and near Tacoma, Wash., in November, 1885, forwarded to the State Department, Washington D. C., July 19, 1886.

Names of claimants.	Location.	Amount.
Mow Lung	Tacoma	$21,424 75
Sing Lee	do	16,088 48
Lum Way	do	15,532 25
Kwok Sue	do	15,814 45
N. W. Gow	do	13,065 00
Yee Lee & Co	do	4,093 25
Jam Kee	do	1,828 65
Kim Lee	do	1,044 45
Kwong Wa, Hi & Co	do	2,000 00
Yee Fot & Co	do	1,044 45
Quong Sun & Co	do	600 00
Chong Dan	Near Tacoma	914 00
Ng Yot Hong	do	538 00
Ah Dan	do	343 00
Ng Sheow Yan	South Prairie	839 00
Wah Lee	do	595 20
Jim Kee	do	397 60
Total		96,162 53

List of affidavits relating to the "expulsion at Tacoma, Wash.," forwarded to the State Department, Washington, D. C., July 19, 1886.

Mow Lung, Lum Way, Kwok Sue, Sing Lee, N. W. Gow, Tak Nan, Barnabas McRafferty, Joseph Houghton, George E. Atkinson, Albert Whyte, Clifton D. Young, Samuel C. Woodruff, William B. Blackwell, Samuel Wilkeson, jr., J. W. Sprague, A. C. Sands, Lewis Byrd, R. Jacob Weisbach, Dr. J. A. C. McCoy, Jacob Ralph, J. S. Wintermeute, B. R. Everett, W. H. Smith, M H. Elder, Charles N. Senter, Josephus S. Howell, M. F. Hatch, William Hummon, W. J. Thompson, J. J. Roper, E. W. Taylor, W. H. Fife, W. J. Fife, Otis Sprague, W. J. Rapier, Myron Ward, M. Bratton, Thomas Quann, A. G. Butler, Dr. S. C. Bostwick.

OLYMPIA, WASH., *October* 1, 1886.

His Excellency WATSON C. SQUIRE,
Governor of Washington Territory:

DEAR SIR: In compliance with your request, contained in a letter of recent date, I have the honor to submit the following report concerning the attempted expulsion of the Chinese residents from the city of Olympia and vicinity last February, by some lawless and evil-disposed persons, generally known as anti-Chinese agitators.

At an early hour on the morning of the 8th day of February, 1886, and before the business places were generally opened, I was informed that a number of persons had assembled, and were then engaged in attempting to expel the Chinese residents from this place by the usual threats and intimidations so successfully applied in other places.

I hastened immediately to the corner of Fourth and Main streets, where I found about thirty persons formed in procession, and whom I at once notified that if they attempted to disturb the Chinese by threats or intimidations it would become my duty to arrest them, which I should surely do.

Not knowing the strength of their organization, nor the extent of their determination for a violation of the laws, I proceeded at once to organize and swear in about one hundred and fifty deputies, comprising the most reliable citizens of the place, and took possession of all the Territorial arms, which were moved to a place of safety.

This organization was placed under the command of Capt. William McMicken, of Olympia, who immediately completed the organization by forming them into a military company and distributing the Territorial arms and ammunition amongst them. Guard duty was cheerfully performed by these men, both night and day, for about six weeks, and until I was satisfied that all danger of further disturbance had passed.

During all the time this organization was ready at a moment's notice to come to my assistance in maintaining law and order, should their services be required for that purpose, as were also all the leading and respectable citizens of Olympia, not one of whom were engaged or took part in any manner in the disturbance. Those who were in the agitators' procession were mostly non-residents, and a few irresponsible parties.

No Chinese were driven from this place, but to a certain extent they were disturbed in their usual avocations for a time, owing to the prevailing agitation then existing all over this portion of the country.

On February 8 I made the following arrests, who appeared to be the leading spirits in the Chinese disturbance at that time, viz, J. J. Hitzel, E. E. Goodwin, and L. L. Bales. They had their examination before the United States commissioner, who held them for trial at the June term of the United States district court at this place. Not being able to furnish the requisite bond, they were confined in the United States penitentiary at McNeil's Island, in this Territory, until trial could be had.

The United States marshal subsequently arrested C. N. Joles and J. M. Montgomery, who were also engaged in the Chinese disturbance at Olympia. All were tried and convicted of conspiracy at Olympia, June 17, 1886, and sentenced to six months imprisonment each and a fine of $500 and costs of proceedings.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. BILLINGS,
Sheriff of Thurston County, Washington Territory.

SEATTLE, WASH., *October* 1, 1886.

His Excellency WATSON C. SQUIRE,
Governor of Washington Territory:

SIR: In compliance with your request, that I make a report to you of my official acts in connection with the anti-Chinese riots and disturbances in this county during last fall and winter, I respectfully submit the following brief summary of the steps taken by me to preserve peace, and the occasion therefor:

The commencement of the Chinese troubles in this county was the killing of two Chinese hop-pickers and wounding of one or two others at Squak Valley on the night of September 7, 1885, by a party of seven or eight residents of that valley. Messrs. Wold Brothers, hop-growers at Squak, had engaged a gang of Chinamen to pick their hops, and were warned before the arrival of the Chinese that Chinese hop-pickers would not be tolerated in the valley, and they would be driven out if they came. However, on Saturday, the 5th of September, about thirty-five Chinamen arrived at Wold Brothers' place and pitched their tents in the hop-fields. That evening several white men and Indians, armed with rifles, visited the camp, and endeavored by threats to intimidate the Chinese, and thus induce them to leave. The Chinamen did not go; and on Monday night part of the same crowd again visited the Chinese camp and fired a volley into the tents, with the result above stated.

I received information of this occurrence the next day, and immediately went to the scene, accompanied by the Territorial prosecuting attorney, the coroner of King County, and the chief of police of Seattle, and with their assistance I gathered all the information I could, and made as complete an investigation of the affair as it was possible to make. And thereupon an inquest was held by the coroner, at the conclusion of which I arrested five white men and two Indians whom I believed from the evidence obtained were the perpetrators of the outrage. These seven persons were in due form charged with the crime of murder, and were committed to my custody to await the action of the grand jury in the premises, and all of them, with some others, were at the October term of the district court in Seattle indicted for the crime of murder in the first degree and also for riot. At the same term of court two of them, on separate trials for murder, were acquitted; and one other of the parties was tried for riot and convicted of that offense. These trials were long, tedious, and expensive, and I am sure that the failure to secure a more decisive vindication of the law cannot be attributed to lack of effort on the part of the officers. Myself and deputies earnestly and diligently endeavored to gather and bring to light all the material evidence that could possibly be obtained.

Very soon after the outrage in Squak Valley above mentioned, a party of Chinese laborers at Coal Creek, near New Castle, in this county, were driven from their houses in the night time by a number of masked persons, who then set fire to and destroyed the shanties from which the Chinese had fled. Immediately after being notified of this occurrence, I secured the services of three intelligent and reliable persons, who were in the best positions to do so, to endeavor to detect and bring to justice all who were concerned in the commission of this offense; but all efforts to identify the parties have thus far failed.

About the time of these occurrences a general anti-Chinese agitation was commenced in this city, under the leadership of one R. Jacob Weisbach, then mayor of Tacoma, who is generally supposed to be a socialist and anarchist, assisted by one Daniel Cronin, an itinerant organizer of socialists, and several other professional agitators. Partly on account of dull times, and partly in consequence of the completion of the Canadian Pacific Railroad, having thrown out of employment several

thousand laborers, many of whom had found their way to Seattle without means to go further, these evil-designing leaders were able to gather about them a strong force of unemployed and discontented people, who were willing to and did create apprehension and alarm by openly threatening to support their leaders in a movement to forcibly expel all Chinese persons from this Territory. At a public meeting held in Seattle in the latter part of September, called an anti-Chinese congress, composed of delegations from Tacoma, Whatcom, New Castle, and a few other places, it was resolved that committees should be appointed in each locality whose duty it should be to notify the Chinese to leave the Territory by the 1st of November. The apparent method and determination of the movement, and the general public apprehension of lawlessness likely to result from it, caused me, after consultation with the mayor of Seattle and many other leading citizens of the county, to organize a strong force to act as a *posse comitatus* to aid me in suppressing any lawless attempt of the character threatened, if it should be made. Accordingly, on the night of October 3, about four hundred citizens of the county assembled in Seattle, and were sworn in as my deputies, and the following day arrangements were completed for speedily bringing this force together for effective work if the necessity for it should arise. And I also made arrangements to secure the co-operation and assistance of the two organized companies of militia then in Seattle, under command of Captains Joseph Green and J. C. Haines.

This work of preparation on my part for maintaining the law and affording protection to all persons entitled to it seemed for a time to overcome the determination and to change the purposes of the agitators, and served to allay the public apprehension of danger. But overconfidence on the part of the patriotic citizens led to such relaxation of vigilance on their part that the opinion became quite general that what had been done was unnecessary and unwise. This gave renewed confidence in a corresponding degree to the agitators and the discontented element, and their work of preparation for violence went on.

On the evening of November 3 the report came from Tacoma that the forcible expulsion of several hundred Chinese persons from that place had been successfully accomplished. And within a day or two afterwards reports were received that the deserted houses of the Chinese in Tacoma had been destroyed by fire. These reports caused intense excitement here, and most of the people believed, as I did, that similar proceedings in Seattle could only be prevented by the presence of the United States military force, or an actual collision between the citizens acting as my deputies and the local militia with the turbulent element; and accordingly, for the purpose of avoiding such collision, and probable bloodshed, on the 6th of November, by telegraph, I informed you of the situation, and urged you to request that a military force be sent here; and also believing that a disturbance was liable to occur before the troops could arrive, under authority of your telegram to me, dated November 5, of which the following is a copy, to wit:

OLYMPIA, WASH., *November* 5, 1885.

To JOHN H. MCGRAW, *Sheriff, Seattle, Wash.:*

I have just received following dispatch from the Government:

"The issuance of your proclamation receives unqualified approbation. Follow it up with vigorous measures of precaution, and prevent violence, and Federal interference not to be used except in case of extreme necessity. The extra expense of such local force as you may have to use I will recommend to be defrayed by Federal Government.

"L. Q. C. LAMAR,
"Secretary."

You will govern yourself accordingly, using Territorial military organizations when necessary.

WATSON C. SQUIRE,
Governor.

I incurred an expense of $1,162.24 in the purchase of arms and ammunition necessary to arm and equip the citizens who had volunteered to act as my deputies.

On the night of November 7 a public mass meeting was held under the auspices of the anti-Chinese agitators, and being apprehensive that a disturbance might be precipitated in consequence of said meeting, and before the troops then expected could arrive, I caused my deputies to assemble under arms at the court-house, and held them ready to act in case of an emergency during that night. The militia companies under Captains Green and Haines also, at my request, remained under arms during the night. On the morning of November 8 the Fourteenth United States Infantry, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel De Russy, accompanied by your excellency, arrived in Seattle, and thereupon all apprehension of an immediate disturbance subsided.

At the time of the occurrences above narrated between four and five hundred Chinese persons were living in this county, and I am now convinced, from the facts I have stated and subsequent events, that but for the measures adopted as above mentioned, and the determination shown by a large number of the citizens of this county to suppress any riotous or unlawful demonstration against the Chinese, the Tacoma outrage would have been repeated here.

During the time the troops remained here, upon the suggestion of Brigadier-General Gibbon, between three and four hundred who had volunteered to act as my deputies were organized into three separate military companies, to render them more efficient in case their services should be required after the troops should be withdrawn. These companies were armed in part with the guns purchased by me, as above stated, which were Winchester rifles and double-barreled shot-guns, and in part with similar weapons belonging to the men themselves.

During the month of November fifteen of the leading agitators were indicted for conspiracy to deprive the Chinese of the equal protection of the laws and equal rights under the laws, under the act of Congress known as the Kuklux act. After a protracted trial, which was ably conducted by C. H. Hanford, assistant United States attorney, the fifteen were all, on the 16th of January, 1886, acquitted. I rendered such assistance as I could consistently with my position to the United States officers in the prosecution of this case. In defending themselves on this trial the leading agitators all testified that no violence, breach of the peace, or unlawful act was intended or would be countenanced by them. They one and all protested their innocence, just as the Chicago bomb-throwers have recently protested. This line of defense, and the acquittal consequent upon it, served to allay apprehension of danger in the public mind, and the citizens once more in fancied security ceased to heed the movements of the agitators and devoted themselves to their private concerns, while the idle, transient population continued to agitate and devise plans for mischief until the night of the 6th of February, at which time their plans for action were matured, and final preparations made at a public mass meeting, which was held under the management of several of the defendants in the conspiracy trial, together with a socialist from Tacoma named M. P. Bulger.

On Sunday morning, February 7, about 9 o'clock, a messenger came to me and informed me that the Chinese were being forced from their homes and driven to the steamship Queen of the Pacific, to be transported to San Francisco. I immediately went to the Chinese quarter of town, and there I saw groups of men in and about different Chinese houses assisting in packing up the goods and effects of the Chinese and loading them on to express wagons, and met squads of Chinamen going towards the wharf, each squad being under the escort of three or four white men, followed by a rabble. The mob which I found in possession of the streets at this time I estimate numbered fifteen hundred, composed of the discontented element in Seattle, re-enforced by delegations from Tacoma, Portland, and other places. The chief of police was at the time disabled and unable to attend to his official duties. The acting chief informed me that he was unable, with the small number of officers under him, to disperse the mob or do anything more than endeavor to check wanton destruction of the property and effects of the Chinese. I at this time ordered the mob to disperse, but with no other effect than to call forth jeers from the crowd. I then informed some of the leaders that I would not permit them to carry out their designs of forcibly expelling the Chinese from Seattle, and proceeded at once to gather together my deputies and the armed military companies. Upon the issuance of your proclamation commanding the mob to disperse, one of my armed companies attended the United States attorney and deputy United States marshal as a guard while they read the said proclamation publicly in the streets and in the midst of a turbulent crowd, who jeered and hooted defiantly while it was being read.

This outbreak was entirely unexpected at the time of its occurrence by all the people except those engaged in it, and consequently those upon whom I relied for assistance were, for the most part, not prepared to respond to the alarm given very quickly, and several hours were consumed in gathering and forming the different military organizations which I have before mentioned; but I wish to have it recorded, to the credit of the people of Seattle, that these men did rally with as much promptness as under the circumstances should have been expected, and that they were thenceforth steadfast and unflinching in the performance of every duty assigned them, and obedient to the orders given them.

While the companies were being formed I went on board the Queen of the Pacific and interviewed a large number of the Chinese then on board of her who had been expelled from their houses by the mob, and I ascertained that they had been furnished with passage tickets by a committee of the anti-Chinese agitators, and that only those who were in possession of tickets for their passage had been admitted on board of the ship. I estimate that from 80 to 90 were then on board of the ship, and about 200 others were then congregated upon the dock; and a number of individuals were then going through town collecting money to pay the fare of those to whom tickets had not

yet been furnished. I informed the Chinese on the ship that they would not be obliged to leave Seattle, and that all who wished to remain would be allowed to go ashore, and that they would be protected. Many of them expressed a desire to take advantage of the free tickets which had been furnished them to go to San Francisco. Others preferred to remain in Seattle, but were undecided whether to go or stay.

During the afternoon of that day a writ of habeas corpus was issued by the district court to the master of the steamship requiring him to bring before the court the Chinese persons then on board of his vessel who were alleged to be unlawfully deprived of their liberty. The said writ was placed in my hands, and was by me immediately served upon Capt. E. Alexander, master of the steamship. At 7 o'clock the same evening Captain Alexander made a return to the writ, alleging that by reason of the mob in the streets he was unable to produce his Chinese passengers before the court. Thereupon the hearing of the case was postponed until 8 o'clock the next morning, and I was ordered by the court to assist the captain with whatever force should be necessary to bring said Chinese into court. The several military companies and my deputies were kept on duty all night. During that afternoon and night I placed and maintained an armed guard around all the Chinese houses in the city; and during the night I placed a strong force in charge of the dock where the Chinese were congregated, which force at daylight next morning, under my command, escorted all the Chinese then upon the dock, as well as those who had been received on board the steamer, to the court-house, and remained as guard around the court-house during the hearing of the case, which resulted in a determination of a few of the Chinese to remain in Seattle. The larger portion of them, however, decided to go to San Francisco on the ship, in consideration of the free passage offered them by the committee before mentioned. I then, with the men acting under my command, escorted all the Chinese back to the dock, as they all had their personal effects and baggage there, and we remained as a guard upon the wharf until the sailing of the vessel, at about 12 o'clock. The vessel carried away 193 Chinese passengers. Others wished to go, but the vessel was unable to take them, having reached the limit of her capacity as a carrier of passengers under the laws of the United States. From 90 to 100 Chinese were left upon the wharf, with their baggage and effects. And after it had been agreed between myself and some of those who had been officiating as a committee of the anti-Chinese element that these Chinese persons who were thus necessarily left by the ship would be allowed peaceably to return to their dwellings, they started to do so, but were intercepted by several hundred of the mob, who attempted to turn the procession of Chinese in the direction of the railroad depot. This movement of the mob was prevented by a company of my deputies, under Capt. George Kinnear, being quickly advanced in front of the Chinese, and thereupon the crowd made an attack upon the guards, and attempted to seize and wrench from them their guns.

During the struggle which then ensued several shots were exchanged between the guards and the mob, resulting in the killing of one of the assailants and the wounding of two others, and in the wounding of one of the special police officers of the city there on duty. The other military companies very quickly came to the support of Captain Kinnear, and the crowd ceased to struggle, although they refused to disperse, after being commanded to do so by me. The Chinese then went to their houses without further molestation, the attention of the angry crowd having been diverted from them to the citizen soldiers whose determination to maintain the laws of the land, even at the price of their lives, if necessary, had now become manifest to all; and in my judgment the determination of the mob to resume hostilities and to seek revenge by again attacking the men who were acting under my orders was equally manifest. I therefore determined to await an attack rather than to disperse the mob in the streets by attacking them. I therefore caused the several companies to be marched to the court-house as a place of rendezvous, and immediately afterward placed sentinels in the principal thoroughfares of the city. About this time your excellency proclaimed martial law in the city of Seattle, and assumed military command of the city, and my authority and responsibility in the premises, as sheriff of the county, ceased, and thereafter the citizens who had acted under me continued to serve under the immediate command of your excellency, and remained on duty day and night until they were relieved by the arrival of the Fourteenth United States Infantry, on the 11th of February.

On the morning of the 8th a warrant was issued by one of the justices of the peace of the city for the arrest of a number of the leading rioters on a charge of riot, and several of them were arrested by my deputies and held to bail by the justice previous to the proclamation of martial law.

The party of Chinese who left Seattle on the Queen of the Pacific on the 8th of February included only those who manifested a desire to go, and appeared to go voluntarily. Those who remained included all who stated in court that they wished to remain in Seattle, and also some others who expressed a desire to go; and some of them did go, voluntarily, very soon afterwards.

The expenses of this affair, amounting in the aggregate to a large sum, and including the amount expended in the purchase of arms and ammunition, has been paid by King County, and a claim for reimbursement will be made against the United States. And inasmuch as the General Government has by its treaty with China obligated itself to afford protection to Chinese residing in this country, it would seem to me that the claim of the county is just, and should be paid.

And besides, whatever expenditures I have made since November 5 were made in the belief that your telegram to me, quoting that of the honorable Secretary of the Interior, warranted me in expecting that the United States would assume and pay all reasonable expenses incurred by the local authorities in affording protection to the Chinese.

My own time and labor, and that of my deputies, and the citizens who volunteered to assist me, has been given without other compensation than the satisfaction derived from the consciousness that we were doing what at the time seemed necessary in support of a Government worthy of our services.

J. H. McGRAW,
Sheriff of King County.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, October 9, 1886.

The Honorable WATSON C. SQUIRE,
Governor of Washington Territory, Olympia, Wash.:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of July 17 last, with its accompanying documents, in regard to the outrages alleged to have been committed against certain Chinese subjects in Washington Territory, during the months of September and November, 1885.

I thank you for the services you have rendered in the investigation of the occurrences complained of at the various places mentioned in the note of the Chinese minister here, dated April 5, 1886, and for the labor you have bestowed on your report, which is very clear and comprehensive.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,
(Signed) JAS. D. PORTER,
Acting Secretary.

No. 4.

Mr. Chang Yen Hoon to Mr. Bayard.

CHINESE LEGATION,
Washington, D. C., February 19, 1887. (Received February 19.)

SIR: In my note of July 31 last I had the honor to advise you that I had dispatched a commission to visit Seattle and Tacoma, in Washington Territory, and investigate the losses sustained by the Chinese subjects in those localities by mob violence and lawlessness. As explained in my note of the 7th instant, this action has necessitated considerable delay, but as a result of the investigation referred to it now becomes my duty to submit to you an estimate of the damages sustained by my countrymen on account of the riotous and violent proceedings which took place at Seattle on and about the 7th day of February of last year, and to ask your serious attention to the facts of the case with a view to a just indemnification for the injuries and losses unlawfully inflicted upon the Chinese residents of that town and its vicinity.

I do not think it necessary to weary you with any lengthy statement of the events at Seattle in the month of February last. They are fully set forth in the report of the governor of the Territory, of which a copy accompanied my note of the 7th instant, in the report of General Gibbon to the War Department, and in the newspaper account inclosed herewith. With this reference, it is sufficient to say that on the morning of February 7 a large body of riotous and wicked men with arms and violence assaulted and expelled the Chinese residents of Seattle from their homes, drove them with fear of their lives to the wharf, and placed a large number of them on a steamer bound for San Francisco. Before the movement could be completely carried out the authorities finally came to the relief of the Chinese and sought to protect them from the violence of the mob. In this connection I desire to do justice to the efforts made by the authorities and to recognize that through their interposition the lives of many Chinese were doubtless preserved and a considerable amount of their property saved. But the result of the riotous proceedings was that the Chinese were placed in such terror and so broken up in their business that those who were not put on board the vessel (the latter amounting to about 200) were compelled through fear of their lives to flee away and seek for shelter and occupation outside of the Territory.

An estimate of the damages which have been suffered by my countrymen thereby has been made by the commission, and is inclosed herewith. When the number of Chinese and the character of their business is considered, it is believed that this estimate will not be held to be unreasonable. The report of the governor for 1885 fixed the number of Chinese residents of King County (Seattle) at 967. Among the number were several large mercantile companies or firms engaged extensively in trade. Many perishable articles were ruined, and they were forced to sell much of their stock of goods at auction when they were compelled to abandon their business, and they, as well as the smaller traders and artisans, suffered severe loss through uncollected debts. Others were living at and near Seattle engaged in gardening on leased lands, and lost their labor and products. Much was also lost by robbery and otherwise in consequence of the violent and hurried departure. Valuable buildings were vacated, and long remained unoccupied, and in various other ways the money loss was severe. That these losses have been heavy is acknowledged by the prominent citizens of the Territory, as is

seen by reading the resolutions of the King County bar, where the effects of the riotous proceedings are referred to as "frightening capital out of the county, and by breaking up industries which have only been established after years of laborious exertion and sacrifice" (governor's report, p. 46). The loss sustained to the real property is not definitely estimated, and the heavy expenses incurred by so large a number in the long journey to find a place of safety out of the Territory are not included in the statement; but if the precedents established by the American representatives in China are examined (see inclosure No. 4 to legation note of November 30, 1885), it will be found that they have demanded payment from the Chinese Government of rent for buildings during the time houses could not be occupied by Americans on account of mobs, and re-imbursements of traveling expenses occasioned by fleeing from them.

The leading points where Chinese merchants were established were Seattle and Tacoma, and their operations extended throughout the Territory. How thoroughly they were broken up in their business is manifest from the documents attached to the governor's report. In his communication to you of July 17, 1886, he says that immediately after the "Rock Spring massacre" an effort was set on foot to drive the Chinese from all places of employment in Washington Territory (page 51). On February 13, 1886, he reported to the Secretary of War "attempted forcible removal of Chinese" at various towns, and that "removals were effected at all points except Olympia," and adds that "circumstances indicate concerted action uninterrupted by President's proclamation" (page 39).

February 16 General Gibbon also telegraphed the Secretary of War from Seattle that "reports are coming in from several other points that the Chinese are being driven away by means similar to those employed here" (Gibbon's report, page 6). In 1885 the governor fixed the number of Chinese in Pierce County (Tacoma) at 959, and on July 17, 1886, he wrote you "there are now no Chinese at Tacoma" (page 52).

One of the saddest circumstances attending the outrages inflicted on the Chinese at Seattle is the apparent fact that if the local authorities had done their duty there would have been no such outrages. The rioters made no secret of their unlawful intentions. The sheriff, in his report to the governor, says:

> The idle, transient population continued to agitate and devise plans for mischief until the night of the 6th of February, at which time their plans for action were matured and final preparations made at a public mass meeting (page 59).

In reviewing the circumstances of the riot of the next day, February 7, General Gibbon, commander of the United States troops, states to the governor:

> When the first attempt to violate the law was made, had there been present a few good policemen, duly instructed in their duty as guardians of society, there is no question, in my mind, that no such scenes as have disgraced the streets of the city would ever have been enacted.

How the police were occupying themselves may be inferred from the statement in the public press that the mob, which visited the houses of the Chinese in the morning of that day and forcibly carried them away, was "headed by Acting Chief of Police Murphy."

It has grieved me very much to learn that, notwithstanding the governor and the judges of the tribunals recognize that the violent acts which drove the Chinese residents out of Seattle and occasioned them so much loss, are in violation of the treaty and the laws of the United States, no punishment has been inflicted on the evil doers; and there

does not seem any hope, through the local authorities, that proper punishment will be inflicted. This condition of things is explained or apologized for by the governor as follows:

The fact is not to be disguised that the people of the Pacific coast, with very few exceptions, possess a spirit of hostility towards the Chinese residents; and * * * in several large towns they are inclined to be lenient to those who engage in acts hostile to the Chinese; and this fact makes it extremely difficult to secure convictions of this class of offenders against the law (page 3).

And General Gibbon, in sending a report to the Adjutant-General, dated at Seattle, February 16, 1886, says:

It has been demonstrated in this community that no one indicted for a crime connected with the anti-Chinese movement can by any possibility be convicted by any jury that can be had here. * * * The confidence displayed by the lawless element shows that it feels perfect immunity from any punishment by the courts. (Gibbon's Report, pages 5 and 6.)

In this unfortunate state of affairs I can only turn to the honored President of this great nation and to your excellency and ask that the fullest possible measure of justice and relief be extended to my unfortunate countrymen in their wretched condition.

Having, under instructions from my government, presented this demand for indemnification, I can not close this note without recognizing that, though the Chinese at Seattle repeatedly suffered ill treatment, they would have met with still heavier misfortunes but for the great kindness shown by you, Mr. Secretary, in causing the continued stay of the Federal troops at that place, and for which I again express to you my gratitude.

Accept, sir, etc.,

CHANG YEN HOON.

[Inclosure 1 in No. 4.]

Memorandum of losses and damages sustained by the Chinese at Seattle, in Washington Territory, due to their expulsion therefrom.

Wa Chong & Co., kept by Chan Yee He and Chan Chin Hok, both of the Sunning district, Kwong Tung province.

Losses caused by the non-tenancy of their houses, debts owed by Chinese, uncollected, and discontinuance of their labor-broker's business in several coal mines and other places	$67,042.00
The cost of 2 brick buildings and13 frame buildings	85,000.00
The cost of labor and capital invested in 8 farm lots	4,500.00

Both the buildings and farms have been left untenanted and unoccupied owing to the expulsion of the Chinese. The town authorities are indebted to the company in the sum of $31,272, for money advanced towards the payment for the repairs of roads. The company, though suffering severely from losses thus occasioned, does not, for the present, send their claim for any indemnity for them, but it is anxious that the local authorities should make immediate payment of what they owe, in order that it may contribute to the company's pecuniary relief.

Tong Yu Chong, store kept by Low Hu Kai, Low Fook, and Low Keen, all of the Sunning district, Kwang Tung province.

Losses caused by debts owed by Chinese, uncollected	$8,477.00
Cost of 6 frame buildings now untenanted	28,200.00
Losses by damages to goods	2,275.00
Kwong Chong, store, kept by Chan Lun Cheong and Ng. Nyan Ying: Losses caused by debts owed by Chinese, uncollected	2,568.91
On Tai, store, kept by Mow King Chow, losses caused by debts uncollected	2,797.25
Low On Luck, of the Sunning district, losses sustained	1,248.00
Teny Hing Low, kept by Low Wa To, losses sustained	1,180.40
Luen Shing, kept by Lok Sow Luk, losses sustained	2,770.05
Hang Fong Low, kept by Lok Loong On, losses caused by debts uncollected	1,489.70
Nam Kee, tailor, kept by Chow Nam, losses sustained	190.30

Yeong Kee, barber, kept by Kwan Fung Yeong, debts uncollected	$333.10
Kow Kee, barber, kept by Low Sing Kow, debts uncollected	428.55
Ku Le Huen, kept by Chan Mung Chung, Chan Munke, and Chan Ah Li, losses sustained	2,742.25
Yee Lee Huen, kept by Chan Ping Choo, Leong Fat Ming, and Chun Yow Hong, losses sustained	2,823.00
Chan Wa Ngoe, of the Sunning district, losses sustained	312.00
Chü Lang, store, kept by Chea Cho Cho, losses sustained	2,390.40
Hop Shing, laundry, kept by Lum Kwai, losses sustained	799.35
Wing Lee, laundry, kept by Wong Fuk Wam, losses sustained	673.50
Quan Lee, laundry, kept by Lum Tin Chow, losses sustained	790.10
Sze Lee, laundry, kept by Kang He Leong and Chu Sow Wai, losses sustained	440.45
Woh Lee, laundry, kept by Chan Seonglun, Chan Chung Lun, and Chan Wun Hang, losses sustained	547.00
Yang Lee, laundry, kept by Chan Lung On, losses sustained	493.60
Sze Woh, laundry, kept by Chan Kü, Chan Kow, and Chan Leong Cho, losses sustained	426.50
Shun Lee, laundry, kept by Kwan Yung Cheong, losses sustained	732.45
Tong Chong, laundry, kept by Chan Man Ching, losses sustained	394 45
Tai Lee, laundry, kept by Chanloong Yow, losses sustained	323.55
Yow Lee, laundry, kept by Chan Leong Ping, Chan Yow Wun, and Wun Tao Fun, losses sustained	796.55
Wing Kee, laundry, kept by Yow Chung Kwai and Yow Lun Shing, losses sustained	810.70
Yee Lee Fook Kee, kept by Chan Yow Leong, losses sustained	7,870.05
Kwong Wing, kept by Chan Koon Leong, losses sustained	1,028.20
Tuk Woh, kept by Chan Cheong Yow, losses sustained	3,367.20
Soey Woh, kept by Chan Je Pong, losses sustained in goods and debts uncollected	5,321.35
Shun Tak Le, losses sustained	816.31
Wing Tai, kept by Low Chung, Low Shun Tak, and Low Chok Yam, losses sustained	1,772.25
Kwong Li Lung, kept by Low Hu Fong, losses sustained	991.70
Kwan Leen Wong, losses sustained	1,777.50
Kwong Tong Yuen, kept by Low Seay Shun, losses sustained	2,492.90
Yot Ley, boarding house, kept by Chinn Hong and Ah Yow, losses sustained	2,220.35
Chin Hing Gee, losses sustained	856.85
Yee Wo, laundry, losses sustained	675.30
Wa Sing, laundry, losses sustained	259.25
Sing Wo Yune, farm, losses sustained	3,384.50
Lo Bing Kay, laundry, losses sustained	70.00
Moh Taht, farm, losses sustained	4,095.00
Der Len Choo, losses sustained	556.00

The total amount of losses as represesented in the above items (besides the amount due to Wa Chong & Co., for money advanced towards the payments for the repairs of roads) is $261,548.97. After deducting the cost of Wa Chong & Co.'s buildings, and labor and capital invested in farm lots, and also the cost of Long Yu Chong's frame buildings, which is $117,700, and which can be recovered from the sales of the same, there remains only $143,848.97 for which compensation is asked.

[Inclosure 2 in No. 4.]

Newspaper account of the riot.

[From the Portland Oregonian, February 8, 1886.]

Seattle, February 7.—At last the long-drawn-out anti-Chinese agitation has reached the culminating point, so far as Seattle is concerned. It was thought by many when the United States troops were withdrawn from here that the agitation was dead, and as the weeks went by without the commission of any overt act this opinion was strengthened. As events show, however, the feeling was not even dormant, and the agitators have been quietly laying plans all the while. An effort was made to put these plans into execution to-day, though with what success can not yet be said.

An anti-Chinese meeting was held last night, at which a committee was appointed for the ostensible purpose of visiting Chinatown and ascertaining whether the city sanitary regulations were properly observed by the Chinamen. The committee com-

menced its work at 7 o'clock this morning. Headed by Acting Chief of Police Murphy, and accompanied by an enormous crowd, which had apparently come together by previous understanding, it proceeded to Chinatown. The mode of procedure was simple. The committee would approach a China house and knock at the door; when the occupants appeared they were asked questions concerning the observance of the cubic air and other city ordinances. While the conversation was in progress the crowd would enter the house and begin packing the contents upon a wagon, which would appear at that juncture. It was useless for the Chinamen to resist, and they generally acquiesced with as good a grace as possible. When their movable goods were loaded in the wagon, they were also placed on board and driven to the ocean dock, where the *Queen of the Pacific* was lying ready to sail for San Francisco.

Not the slightest warning of this movement had been given, and the authorities were totally unprepared for it. The police force generally sided with the crowd, and made no effort to stop the work of removal. Sheriff McGraw was soon on the scene, and commanded the mob to disperse, but they paid no attention to him. When he would collect a few citizens and attempt to interfere, the crowd would cease operations at that point, but carry it on without cessation at other quarters. This continued for several hours; Sheriff McGraw, Judge Green, and Mayor Yesler making such efforts as they could in behalf of law, but without avail.

* * * * * * *

About four hundred Chinamen were huddled together in the warehouse on the ocean dock, and the immense crowd prevented them from returning to their homes. Indeed, none of them showed much inclination to return, as they were thoroughly cowed and eager to get away.

The officers of the *Queen of the Pacific*, however, refused to receive the Chinamen without tickets. They prepared hot water and hose, and took every precaution to defend the vessel from any attempt to force the Chinamen on board. In this dilemma a collection was raised, and enough subscribed to pay the passage of about one hundred. These were received on board, each one expressing a desire to go, and declining the offers of the officials to protect them from violence if they remained. The *Queen of the Pacific* should have sailed at 1 p. m., but was detained in the hope that some arrangement would be made for the passage of the remaining Chinamen, who were huddled on the dock unable to return to their homes, and perfectly willing to go.

About 5 p. m. the militia marched down to Chinatown and took possession. It was thoroughly deserted, except by a few merchants who had been allowed to remain temporarily.

At 6 p. m. a writ of habeas corpus was issued, charging that Chinamen were illegally restrained of liberty on board of the *Queen of the Pacific*. The writ was made eturnable at 10 this evening. In the mean time the steamer was enjoined from sailing.
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No. 5.

Mr. Chang Yen Hoon to Mr. Bayard.

CHINESE LEGATION,
Washington, D.-C., August 16, 1887. (Received August 17.)

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the draught of a convention which accompanied your note of April 11th last. In the interview I had the pleasure of having with you on the 13th of April last, I pointed out to you some words in the draught which I considered as not well defined, and I also invited your attention to some articles in the memorandum which I had sent you that you did not agree to, as well as something you subsequently declined to carry out, though you had led me to expect it. You kindly assured me that the matters would receive your proper consideration and mutual discussion. This gives evidence of the candid spirit which has always controlled your conduct in your relation with this legation, and of your desire to maintain the cordial friendship existing between the two Governments, for which I express my deep sense of gratitude. The following words of Article II of your draught, "as the laws of the United States may now or hereafter pre scribe," and of Article III, "subject to such regulation by the Govern.

ment of the United States as may be necessary," etc., should require some slight modification. It would seem desirable to so restrict such laws and regulations as to require them to be consistent with the letter and spirit of existing treaty stipulations, and of such a nature as not to be unduly harsh or vexatious to the Chinese subjects.

I beg to inform you that there are two essential articles which ought to be inserted in the present draught. The first of these is about the protection which should be secured to the Chinese laborers now in the United States. The Imperial Government, in order to prevent its subjects from suffering all descriptions of hardships and misery, is quite willing to suspend by some measures the immigration of that class of His Majesty's subjects whose free entrance is stipulated by the treaty of 1868, but in doing so it feels that in justice and equity the same convention which provides for this suspension should contain an article providing specifically for the protection of the life and property of those now lawfully in the United States.

A careful examination has been made of the memorandum accompanying your note which gives the reasons why such an article was omitted from the draught of the convention prepared by you, and that examination makes me fear my memorandum left with you on March 8th last has not been correctly understood. In the latter memorandum I made some suggestions in regard to the form in which I should be glad to see protection extended to the Chinese in the United States, but I at the same time expressed my doubts as to whether they would be found to conform to the usual practice in the United States, and I appealed to the great wisdom of your excellency to suggest a form of stipulation which would reconcile the plain treaty guaranties with your governmental system and practice, so as to prevent future controversies.

I have been much grieved to learn that my memorandum has been understood to be a call on the United States "to revolutionize its institutions." I did make certain suggestions as to methods to be adopted for the enforcement of treaty guaranties, because similar methods had been called for by American ministers and consuls in China; but what I was desirous of obtaining was the substance and certainty of protection, and the form or methods of the protection I was quite willing to leave to you to draught.

It is hardly deemed necessary to go over in detail the citations made in your memorandum of the treaty of 1844. It would be easy to show that the action of the Chinese Government, taken at the request of American ministers and consuls, has been much beyond the treaty stipulations. Article 19 of the treaty of 1844 and its re-enactment in 1858 merely place Americans "on a common footing * * * with subjects of China," and none of the treaties pledge the authorities to measures of reparation beyond the punishment of the violators of the law. But the American representatives have demanded and received much greater reparation, as was specifically shown in the legation note of November 30, 1885. It is to be borne in mind that the treaty of 1844 was entered upon under peculiar circumstances which no longer exist. Although China has maintained a stable government of law and order for ages, its system was not then well known by practical intercourse to the United States, and it was willing to offer special guaranties, which were incorporated in that treaty. If reciprocal stipulations were not required of the United States, it was because China had confidence in the good faith of its friend and believed that its system of government and laws was sufficient to secure protection to the Chinese who should come into its territory. The years which have

elapsed have shown the practical workings of the treaty guaranties and international obligations in the two countries. In China, so far as is known, not a single American has lost his life by mob violence; while in every case where injury has been done to the property and rights of American citizens by conspiracy and mobs, punishment has been promptly inflicted upon the guilty and full pecuniary indemnity has been made by the authorities. This has been so conspicuous that an American official of high rank and large experience, whose business it was, by appointment of his own Government, to investigate the subject, and whose testimony was quoted in inclosure No. 4 to legation note of November 30, 1885, states that Chinese subjects in their own ports have suffered much more injury from Americans in China than has been inflicted by the latter on the former, and that Chinese officials have been faithful and punctual in carrying out treaty obligations against their own countrymen. On the other hand, the correspondence of this legation shows that in the past three years more than thirty Chinese have been murdered through mobs in the United States, and that so far as known, not a single punishment has been inflicted on the murderers; tens of thousands of peaceable and law-observing Chinese have been forcibly and in great fright driven out of their abodes and compelled to abandon their employment in the State of California and in the Western Territories, and the authorities have administered no punishment on the wicked men who have done these unlawful deeds; and losses to the extent of hundreds of thousands of dollars have been suffered by the Chinese in these same localities at various times through the acts of bands of lawless people, and in only one case, and that through the kind intervention of the President and your excellency, has reparation thus far been made, and in no instance have the local authorities shown any disposition to make indemnity.

China is not now asking to be released from the treaty stipulations of 1844 and 1858, but it does feel that when the United States for a second time asks that the immigration stipulations of the treaty of 1868 be amended and restricted some degree of reciprocity in treaty guaranties as to protection should be enacted and enforced, and it appeals to the experience of Chinese laborers in the United States as its warrant for such a claim. The memorandum attached to your note states that "under the treaties the Government of China is expressly bound to grant protection in the form stated; the United States is not." No, it may be answered, not in the same *form*, but in equal *measure*. It can not be believed that you would insist that China is bound to grant a greater measure of protection to Americans in its territory than your Government is willing and able to grant to Chinese in the United States. Neither would you claim that protection to life and property is more certain and ample in China than it is or can be made in the United States. Nor would you admit that the difference in the system of government makes this protection less efficient in the United States, or that this difference would release your Government from its treaty obligation to enforce protection. All that I sought to obtain by submitting my suggestions as to methods of protection was to secure to Chinese laborers in the United States the same *measure* of protection as is extended to Americans in China. If this is impossible under its system, then it must be inferred that the Government of the United States is impotent to discharge its international obligations, and I am unwilling to be understood as bringing such an insinuation against this great and powerful nation. I understand that its first teacher of international law has laid down the doctrine that "the whole international code is founded

upon reciprocity" (Wheaton, 6th ed., p. 421). And the Supreme Court of the United States, in the very month in which I left my memorandum with you, declared that "if the United States can require this (protection of its coinage and currency) of another (nation), that others may require it of them, because international obligations are of necessity reciprocal in their nature. The right, if it exists at all, is given by the law of nations, and what is law for one is under the same circumstances law for the other." (The United States *vs.* Ramon Arjona, March 7, 1887.)

As it is apparent the Chinese laborers in the United States have not been afforded protection while Americans in China have been afforded ample protection, it would seem that the claim which China now makes is reasonable that some specific treaty stipulation be enacted and enforced to secure their protection for the future. The United States agreed in Article III of the treaty of 1880 to "exert all its power to devise measures for their protection." I took the liberty to refer to a recent decision of the very honorable Supreme Court which points out quite clearly what power the Government possesses in this respect and what are the defects of existing legislation; and in another decision rendered on the same day it set forth the obligations of the Government. It is believed that an examination of these two decisions will sustain in substance my claim that a new treaty article as to protection ought to be added to your draught. From the decision of the Supreme Court delivered by the Chief Justice in the case of Baldwin *vs.* Franks, United States marshal, March 7, 1887, it appears that there is a law of the Congress which, among other things, provides (sec. 5508, R. S.) a severe punishment for conspiracy to injure or intimidate citizens in the exercise of their civil rights, and (sec. 5599) also punishes for any murder, arson, robbery, or other felony or misdemeanor, committed as the result or part of said conspiracy. It decides that it is within the power of Congress to enact such legislation, but that because Chinese are not citizens the law in its present form is not applicable to offenses of the character described committed against them. Still, it quotes Article III of the treaty of 1880 and makes the following declaration:

> That the United States have power under the Constitution to provide for the punishment of those who are guilty of depriving Chinese subjects of any of the rights, privileges, immunities, or exemptions guarantied to them by this treaty, we do not doubt.

And in construing this law just cited it adds:

> It may be that by this construction of the statute some are excluded from the protection it affords who are as much entitled to it as those who are included; but that is a defect, if it exists, which can be cured by Congress, but not by the courts.

In the case of The United States *v.* Ramon Arjona, March 7, 1887, the Chief-Justice, in delivering the opinion of the court, used the following language:

> The National Government is in this way made responsible to foreign nations for all violations by the United States of their international obligations, and because of this Congress is expressly authorized to define and punish offenses against the law of nations. The law of nations requires every national government to use "due diligence" to prevent a wrong being done within its own dominions to another nation with which it is at peace, or to the people thereof. * * * A right secured by the law of nations to a nation, or its people, is one the United States as the representatives of this nation are bound to protect; consequently, a law which is necessary and proper to afford this protection is one that Congress may enact, because it is one that is needed to carry into execution a power conferred by the Constitution on the Government of the United States exclusively. There is no authority in the United States

to require the passage and enforcement of such a law by the States. Therefore, the United States must have power to pass it and enforce it themselves, or be unable to perform a duty which they may owe to another nation, and which the law of nations has imposed on them as a part of their international obligations.

In view of the foregoing it is believed that you will be willing to draught an article, to be added to the proposed convention, somewhat similar to Article XIX of the treaty of 1844, and Article III of 1880, or a stipulation for protection to Chinese laborers secured by laws of Congress to the extent indicated by the Supreme Court as consistent with the system of government.

The second article which I regard as desirable in order to secure the approbation of my august sovereign is one respecting the indemnities to be granted for the injuries sustained by the Chinese laborers in their persons and property through mob violence. It seems manifest that no punishment will ever be inflicted on the wicked men who did these acts, and that the local authorities will make no compensation for their losses; and the only recourse is to the Government of the United States. I can not understand why the absence of a specific appropriation by Congress should be the reason for not reaching some international method of settling the claims growing out of these unlawful occurrences, especially as I find that this has been the usual practice of the United States with other nations, and claims conventions with them have always preceded a specific appropriation from Congress. While I recognize the magnanimous conduct of Congress respecting the riot at Rock Springs, I recall the fact that my legation has presented a number of cases of mob violence in different localites, representing a large number of claimants, and I fear it would be placing them in an unfavorable position to submit their examination to such a body as Congress, already burdened with its legitimate duties, and before which it would not be proper for the representative of a foreign government to have a hearing. I again commend to you the method of settlement reached by the United States and China under the claims convention of 1858, and if that is found impracticable I ask that the ususal practice of the United States with foreign governments may be in this instance followed.

In conclusion, I venture to express my disappointment at the decision reached by you on this subject of the extradition of criminals, as from my previous interview I had been assured that an agreement on that subject would have been easily reached. I do not see why the "opposite system of criminal procedure in the respective countries" should render an extradition convention impracticable, especially since I am informed that the Government of the United States has very recently negotiated such treaties with Japan and Russia, the neighbors of China, the criminal procedure of each of which nations is understood to be very different from the system of the United States. I therefore commend to your excellency again the expediency of making a separate treaty stipulation on the subject with a view of carrying out your promise.

Accept, sir, etc., CHANG YEN HOON.

[Inclosure in No. 5.]

A communication from the foreign office to the British minister at Peking, sent on the 4th day of the 7th month last year (3d August, 1886).

[Translation.]

SIR: We have the honor to inform you that cases of repeated outrages recently committed against the Chinese in the United States have rendered it necessary for us to write to the British minister in Peking, and also to the Chinese minister in

Washington, with a request that he should communicate with the honorable Secretary of State on the subject, begging him to cause protection to be extended over the Chinese laborers residing there in conformity with the treaty stipulations, and also to the use of strenuous efforts for the apprehension of the perpetrators of the outrages.

The prejudice of the people of the United States against the Chinese laborers is so intense that it is next to impossible to remove it, and if no timely precautionary measures are taken in the matter, there may be no end to disasters.

Now China proposes to prohibit of her own accord the emigration of Chinese laborers into the United States. No Chinese laborer will be permitted to go to the United States, nor any Chinese laborers who has returned to China from the United States where, if he has no family or relations, money or property, will be allowed to go back thither, in order that the Chinese laborers who remain in the United States may gradually be reduced in number, causes of danger be averted, and lives preserved.

It appears from inquiries made that Chinese laborers going to the United States generally embark in steamers that sail from Hong-Kong, which renders the examination intended to be made by the Chinese officials difficult. For this reason we have the honor to request that you will kindly communicate with your Government on the subject, to the end that instructions may be given to the governor of Hong-Kong, to devise measures for the examination and prohibition of the emigration above referred to, and to disallow any vessel of any nationality to carry any Chinese laborer as passenger for any port in the United States, so as to strike the evil at its very root. Thereby the future troubles may be avoided.

In former years Peru and Spain trafficked in Chinese, and the Hong-Kong government assisted in terminating the evil by examination and prohibition. But the outrages committed against the Chinese laborers in the United States by burning and expulsion are comparatively worse than the traffic alluded to.

Your Government is noted for its benevolence, and we feel sure that it will not fail to accede to our request in rendering its assistance in the matter.

No. 6.

Mr. Bayard to Mr. Chang Yen Hoon.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, December 28, 1887.

SIR: I am constrained in the interests of that international comity which we both desire so fully to promote and sustain, to attract your excellency's attention to certain late disclosures in the course of judicial proceedings at San Francisco, in which certain Chinese subjects were arraigned for violation of existing laws of the United States relative to the restriction of the immigration of Chinese laborers, passed for the enforcement of the existing treaties with China.

From the published letters of the judges and the public report of the proceedings in these trials the facts seem to be established that a systematic evasion of the restriction upon the immigration of Chinese laborers, imposed by laws passed in pursuance of the treaties, has been and continues to be practiced by Chinese professing to have gone away from the United States and claiming the right to return hither under the provisions of the treaty.

The details of these disclosures are shocking and unnecessary for repetition in this correspondence. Suffice it to say that an extensive traffic in immorality of the grossest nature, by which Chinese women are imported into the United States and brought and sold into infamy by their own countrymen, is clearly proven to have been carried on.

The systematic violation of the treaty of 1880, and of the restrictive act of the United States passed in 1882, was averred by the eminent judge (Hoffman) before whom part of the cases were tried, and were

also stated by another judge (Sawyer) in a published letter to the Hon. Mr. Morrow, M. C., dated November 21, 1887.

The intelligent vigilance exercised by you over the affairs and interests of your countrymen in the United States will have doubtless prepared you for these statements; and I have no doubt whatever that you have been duly informed of the transactions referred to, and that you feel equally with me a sincere regret therefor and a desire to prevent their possible recurrence. I need scarcely tell you of the strong feeling that has been aroused in the public mind in this country by the occurrences referred to, and of the sentiment that has been renewed and reinvigorated in favor of more effective measures of restriction and prevention.

In considering the remedy I have great satisfaction in finding a complete accord between the Government you so honorably represent and that of the United States in desiring an absolute prohibition of Chinese laborers from coming into the United States from China.

A conventional arrangement to this end has already been proposed and measurably discussed between us, and a draught of such a treaty placed in your hands. Let me therefore invite your excellency, under the powers already held by you from your Government, to proceed with me at your earliest convenience in framing a just and wise convention, in which China and the United States shall deal with the subject in a manner consistent with their sense of mutual respect and duty and calculated to cement their amicable relations.

With this view I now hand you inclosed herewith a draught of a projet upon the basis of which we can hopefully proceed to an agreement.

Accept, sir, etc.,

T. F. BAYARD.

Draught of convention to regulate emigration from China to the United States.

Whereas, on the 17th day of November, A. D. 1880, a treaty was concluded between the United States and China for the purpose of regulating, limiting, or suspending the coming of Chinese laborers to, and their residence in, the United States;

And whereas the Government of China, in view of the antagonisms and much deprecated and serious disorders to which the presence of Chinese laborers has given rise in certain parts of the United States, desires to prohibit the emigration of such laborers from China to the United States;

And whereas the Government of the United States and the Government of China desire to co-operate in prohibiting such emigration, and to strengthen in other ways the bonds of friendship between the two countries:

Now, therefore, the President of the United States has appointed as his plenipotentiary; and His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of China has appointed as his plenipotentiary; and the said plenipotentiaries, having exhibited their respective full powers found to be in due and good form, have agreed upon the following articles:

ARTICLE I.

The high contracting parties agree that for a period of twenty years, beginning with the date of the exchange of the ratifications of this convention, the coming except under the conditions hereinafter specified, of Chinese laborers to the United States shall be absolutely prohibited.

ARTICLE II.

The preceding article shall not apply to the return to the United States of any Chinese subject who has a lawful wife, child, or parent in the United States, or property therein of the value of one thousand dollars, or debts of like amount due him and pending settlement. Nevertheless, every such Chinese laborer shall, before leaving the United States, deposit, as a condition of his return, with the collector of customs

of the district from which he departs, a full description in writing of his family, or property, or debts, as aforesaid, and shall be furnished by said collector with such certificate of his right to return under this treaty as the laws of the United States may now or hereafter prescribe; and should the written description aforesaid be proved to be false, the right of return thereunder, or of continued residence after return, shall in each case be forfeited.

ARTICLE III.

The provisions of this convention shall not affect the right at present enjoyed of Chinese subjects, being officials, teachers, students, merchants, or travelers for curiosity or pleasure, but not laborers, of coming to the United States and residing therein. It is also agreed that Chinese laborers shall continue to enjoy the privilege of transit across the territory of the United States in the course of their journey to or from other countries, subject to such regulation by the Government of the United States as may be necessary to prevent said privilege of transit from being abused.

ARTICLE IV.

This convention shall remain in force for a period of twenty years, beginning with the date of the exchange of ratifications; and if, six months before the expiration of the said period of twenty years, neither Government shall formally have given notice of its termination to the other, it shall remain in full force for another like period of twenty years.

No. 7.

Mr. Chang Yen Hoon to Mr. Bayard.

CHINESE LEGATION,
Washington, D. C., January 30, 1888.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note dated the 28th of December, 1887, inclosing a draught of a *projet* for a treaty, and also relative to an alleged systematic evasion of the restriction upon the immigration of Chinese laborers imposed by laws passed in pursuance of the treaties, being practiced by Chinese professing to have gone away from the United States, and claiming the right to return hither under the provisions of the treaty.

In reference to the circumstances last above mentioned the Chinese consul-general, at the port of San Francisco, states, in his report to me, that, according to the United States census of 1880, the number of Chinese resident in the United States was over 150,000; that from the day the supplementary treaty of 1880 took effect to the day the act of restriction upon the immigration of Chinese laborers came into force there were over 12,000 Chinese who left the United States to return to China, and who should belong to the exempt class, not to come under the restrictive act; that of this number there are over 9,000 who have not yet come back to this country; that since the day the restrictive act came into operation up to the 29th of November, 1887, out of the number of Chinese who had obtained return certificates when they left the United States to go back to China, there were over 31,500 who had not returned hither; and that the number of the Chinese now resident in this country, compared with that of 1880, is lessened by 40 per cent. I am, therefore, of opinion that under the vigilant and strict measures adopted by the customs authorities in their examination of the Chinese coming and landing in this country, the class of Chinese falsely professing to have gone away from the United States and claiming the right to return hither under the provisions of the treaty can not be numerous.

The shocking traffic in immorality alluded to in your note, by which Chinese women were imported into the United States and brought and sold into infamy by their own countrymen, is indeed detestable. I had heard of it previously, and I have repeatedly written to the viceroy and governor of Canton on the subject, requesting them to strictly charge the local authorities to make stringent efforts for the arrest and severe punishment of those who are guilty of the crime described. The Chinese at the port of San Francisco, who had taken the warning and dreaded the punishment, were afraid to give bond for the infamous women who were held for examination in court, consequently the customs authorities were able to prevent them from landing, and the consul-general was able to request the masters of the steamships by which the women had come, to carry them back to China.

The consul-general further states in his report that the steam-ships *San Pablo*, *City of Sydney*, and *Oceanic*, which arrived at San Francisco on the 7th, 15th, and 29th of December, 1887, respectively, each brought only two or three Chinese women who had no return certificates, and who, on inquiry being made, were found to be persons not of infamy; thereupon the consul-general ordered the Chinese merchants of the city, some in large and some in small business, to give joint bonds for them, on the condition that, if these women should thereafter be found leading a life of infamy, the Chinese public would entirely withdraw from dealing with the bond-givers in business. I will, of course, from time to time communicate with the authorities of Canton and urge on them the necessity of strictly prohibiting such traffic, by which means it is sincerely hoped that this evil may be prevented and the importation into the port of San Francisco of women for immoral purposes may be stopped without further difficulty.

As to your proposition for a conventional arrangement and the draught of a *projet* inclosed by you, I beg to recall to your attention the fact that this identical *projet* was sent to me with your note of April 11, 1887, and that I had the honor to send you on the 16th of August last a memorandum note containing a detailed reply to your draught of treaty, with a proposition by me for two additional articles which I regarded as essential to acceptance by my Government. It is inexplicable to me why there is no allusion to my memorandum note in your note under reply. If you will take into consideration the articles proposed in my note with those in your proposed draught, without confining yourself merely to the question of restriction upon the immigration of the laborers, but will also include the protection guarantied by the supplementary treaty, and, further, will make provision for the additional claims for indemnity submitted by me, then I shall hope that a mutual agreement as to the conventional arrangement will soon be arrived at.

I would have spoken to you regarding this matter in my last interview with you, on the 13th instant, but for the pressure of business on your part. I, therefore, take pleasure in sending you this reply and hope soon to have the opportunity to call again to discuss the subject on a day to be designated by you.

Accept, etc.,

CHANG YEN HOON.

I left with you during the interview, with a list of those which were based upon losses of uncollected debts.

In compliance with your request I have great pleasure in transmitting the accompanying statement, which I hope may be found to meet your desires.

It will be noted that the statement includes a claim on account of the twenty-eight lives lost at the Rock Springs riot in 1885. When the estimate for property losses was sent to you with the note of my predecessor of November 30, 1885, it was hoped that due punishment would be inflicted upon the wicked men who so cruelly murdered the Chinese subjects in that horrible affair, and thus their relatives would have the satisfaction of knowing that some atonement had been made, and for which punishment I have in my notes made repeated requests. But since not a single one of the murderers has been punished, it seems highly just that some compensation should be made to the families of the unfortunate men, and I know so well your high sense of justice and kindness of heart that I am satisfied you will recognize this claim as well founded.

With this new opportunity, I repeat to you the assurances, etc.

CHANG YEN HOON.

[Inclosure in No. 9.]

Revised statement of claims.

I. PROPERTY LOSSES.

In note of April 5, 1886:	
Squak Valley, Washington Territory	$535.65
Coal Creek Mine, Washington Territory	4,054.88
Almy, Wyo	6,064.70
In note of August 11, 1886:	
Anaconda, Mont	3,000.00
In note of February 19, 1887:	
Tacoma, Wash.:	
Losses in the town	106,919.60
Losses in the vicinity	7,530.65
In note of February 19, 1887.—Seattle, Wash., losses as stated in inclosure accompanying note	143,851.87
Deducting claims based upon uncollected debts, as per statement attached hereto	35,337.60
There remains in the Seattle claims	108,514.27
In note of February 25, 1887.—Juneau, Alaska, no detailed estimate of losses yet filed. About one hundred Chinese were expelled. Estimating $100 each for property losses and expense of journey to San Francisco and elsewhere, would amount to	10,000.00
In note of February 15, 1886.—A statement of riots at Bloomfield, Redding, Boulder Creek, Eureka, and other towns in California; involving murder, arson, robbery, and expulsion, but no estimates; also a statement that near one hundred thousand Chinese had been driven from their homes.	
Total of property losses, as estimated	246,619.75

II. LOSS OF LIVES.

In note of November 30, 1885.—Rock Springs, Wyo., number of lives lost in riot, besides 16 wounded, 28.

In note of April 5, 1886.—Squak Valley, Washington Territory, number of lives lost, 3, and 4 wounded; Orofino, Idaho, number of lives lost, 5.

In note of August 11, 1886.—Anaconda, Mont., number of lives lost, 4.

In note of February 16, 1888.—Snake River, Oregon, number of lives reported lost, 10.

If the Snake River murders are omitted, of which no accurate information is yet received, there remain forty lives of Chinese by riots and violence for which no compensation has yet been made. If the indemnity paid by Spain to the United States in the *Virginius* case is accepted, $2,500 as the lowest sum, there would result a claim for ..	$100,000.00
Add, as above, property losses	246,619.75
Grand total.....	346,619.75

Statement as to claims for uncollected debts.

These only appear in the Seattle claims (see note February 19, 1887).

The first on the list is the claim of Wa Chong & Co. for $67,042.10.

In examining the detailed items on file in the Chinese legation there appears of this sum, for uncollected debts, $17,042.14. The others in the list are as follows:

Tong Yu Chong	$8,477.95
Kwong Chong	2,568.91
On Tai.....	2,797.25
Hang Fong Low.....	1,489.70
Yeong Kee.....	333.10
Kow Kee.....	428.55
Sory Woh (total of this claim is $5,321.35; deduct losses in goods, $3,121.35).	2,200.00
Total for uncollected debts.....	35,337.60

C